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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1844.

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## Thursday, June 6, 1844.

## The Four Parties.

having appeared first in the field, are clearly en- nents. titled to the name of the First party. To the Whigs might be assigned the second place. The third and fourth parties, with a common object in view, the annexation of Texas, think it best for cant men, decidedly, in the whole batch of Pres- the Almshouse, Philadelphia:

candidate. Henceforth then, we may expect a

The Madisonian of last Thursday evening contains a letter from the head of the Tylerites, recapitulating his valuable services to the country; his persecutions; his tribulations; his heroic 3chievments; and announcing that he does not feel himself "at liberty to decline the nomination tendered me (him) under such circumstances.3 His name, he says, "has become inseparably connected with the great question of the annexation of Texas to the Union." He had hoped for the cordial co-operation of Messrs. Clay and Van Buren, but was disappointed. Now, he must fight the battle alone. (O, Speaker Polk!) "The poor and contemptible desire to be in office, for the mere sake of office," he utterly eschews. But, such is the exigency, he is left no alternative. He will therefore shrink from no responsibility-seek to appease no spirit of disconten If annexation is to be accomplished, it must be accomptished without delay. "The question," with him, is, "between Texas and the Presidenpossible for Texas--he may reach there, but never the Presidency.] Should the present treaty, however, be ratified, or some other annexation measure result at the present session in success, he wishes to be left at liberty to do what is due to himself and the country. In conclusion, he avows his entire devotion to the prin

Now, let us hear from Mr. Speaker Polk. We should not be surprised, if both he and Dallas would resign, and thus compel the Polkites to join the tribe of the Tylerites. Meantime, would it not be well for the fourth party to keep their Polk enthusiasm bottled up a little while, Democracy," not Democracy, and not take place. Indeed, "the Democracy," not Democrats, may now be called who are not exactly and so the Slaveholders. In the solution of the slaveholders are not exactly and thus competitions to see whether some other transfer of "the Democracy," not Democrats, may now be called who are not exactly and the slaveholders. In the solution of the Slaveholders are not exactly and thus competitions to see whether some other transfer of "the Democracy," not Democrats, may now be called who are not exactly and thus competitions to see whether some other transfer of "the Democracy," not Democrats, may now be called who are not exactly and the slaveholders. floating capital, in the hands of the Slaveholders who are not exactly agreed how to invest it.

The Mormons, it seems, have recently had a schism in their body, a respectable number of the most intelligent members, having, it is said, set up for themselves, under the leadership WILLIAM LAW.

"Principles, and not Men!"

Our suffering Democratic friends seem to bear up with a martyr spirit under their present afflictions. They rejoice in the midst of their tribulations, and in every thing give thanks. When news came that the Convention was about to lay Mr. Van Buren on the shelf, their equanimity was considerably disturbed. But, when the agony was over, the deed done, their favorite dispensed with, and Polk and Wright were proclaimed the candidates, their commotion subsided; ah! the ticket was "exactly Wright!" The next express brought the news that the ticket was no longer "exactly Wright," but that G M. Dallas was the Vice Presidential nomineeand this suits them just as well! They could not perpetrate poetry or puns about it; still, they took refuge in the old adage, and with hands and eyes uplifted, with great self-devotion they exclaimed, "Principles, and not Men."

This won't do, brother Democrat. Just analyse the matter, and you will hardly be able to say what you go for when you consent to become a Polkite. Principles and not men! Now what was the only principle avowed at your years, to confirm an alien in the political rights Convention? The IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF of an American citizen. The petitioners re-Texas: -- and for what? To extend and PERPET. quested Mr. Adams to present his views on the UATE SLAVERY! Principles and not men, ch? O. subject, but he was understood to say that he glorious principle! Democracy, the handmaid did not hold himself responsible for the sentiof Slavery-of Eternal Slavery! Is this your principle? And is it for this, you fire your cannon, and kindle your bon-fires, and sing out your huzzas for Polk?

A leading Democrat said to us, day before yesterday-"Now, just one word: the man who at such a time as this talks about Northern and Southern interests, has no patriotism in his soul." He turned on his heel, to escape an answer .--Parthian-like, he shot, flying. Poor man! he did not wish to be reminded that he and his associates had again passed under the yoke. No man is willing to be reminded of his degradation. If he wears a collar, with the brand upon it, "my slave"-he would rather not be told of it,

We have not a word more for the Serviles. They abound every where, in all parties, like the plague of Lice in the land of Egypt. We now turn to the true Democrats, wherever found, mong Whigs or Democrats, and again ask, how long, oh! how long, ere you assert your independence of slaveholding influence, and shew in very deed, your devotion to Principles, instead of

"You must Vote for Clay now." Some of our good Whig friends think we car-

y our principles, as we do our small changen our pockets. "Surely," they say, "you'll vote for Clay now-you would not have such a fellow as that Polk elected." Gentlemen, we have conment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style and workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash. The folly of the Democrats does not make your policy wisdom. The three Slaveholders may fight their own battles: we engage in no warfare, in which we cannot pray, God speed the Right! The principles we deem of paramount importance are not involved in their contests, any further, than to be scouted by them all. And as for fighting for the sake of securing the victory to the greatest amount of respectability, where both respectability and rascality repudiate the fundamental principles of Civil Liberty, we have

not so learned our lessons. erats are divided both upon principles and men. word of Holy Writ, that one shall chase a thou-Polk heads one section, Tyler another. The sand, and two put ten thousand to flight. The Liberty men, having agreed upon the principles meaning of which is, that he that has TRUTH on ning. of 1776, and the men who represent them, and his side, is more than a match for all his oppo-

It is not at all remarkable that the decision of Tyler men now are the Third party, while a the Supreme Court in the Pennsylvania and Mafragment of the Democracy have got up a sep- ryland case, should have emboldened the kidarate Polk organization, which may be styled the nappers of Maryland. It is painful to know Fourth Party. The beauty of it is, that the that we have laws which give impunity to such scoundrels.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, gives an ac the success of their great measure to divide, and count of a recent attempt by a man calling himrally under two commanders, the most insignifi- self Peter Neff, to kidnap a colored girl, from

"The girl stated before Alderman Frick, that Hopes were entertained by the fourth party

Convention that the third party nominee would

be withdrawn—but said nominee with not self as a farmer, and intending to take her to be withdrawn-but said nominee wifl not even Berks co.: but instead of doing so, it is believed deign to recognize the claims of the fourth party he intended taking her to Maryland and selling her as a slave, from the fact, that he had paid his most deadly feud between the Polkites and Tylerites elf He had been in Philadelphia about 3 weeks, boarding at a Hotel, and had his name registered as Peter Neff of New Orleans. He was taken before Alderman Frick, and after an examination was committed as a fugitive from justice from Philadelphia. He was taken to ail by officer George Hughes. From the strange conduct of Neff, Alderman Mathiot, who is State Agent on the Line of Cars running from Philadelphia to Lancaster, discovered something sus-picious about him and concluded to have him

## Methodist General Conference.

In addition to what we reported yesterday of the action of the General Conference on the 29th inst, we may state, that Mr. Dunwoody of South Carolina, threatened nullification if that body suspended Bishop Andrew: that Bishop Soule, after opposing strenuously the suspension of his colleague, proposed that the subject be submitted to the consideration of the Annual Conferences, and finally of the next General Conference: and that Dr. Durbin made a speech of "thrilling eloquence," in which he maintained cy." [He should make tracks then as quickly as that the Couference had full power to act in the matter, but was willing to submit the question to the next General Conference, provided the South would agree to abide its decision.

We have no further particulars in regard to the proceedings of that body.

One Protest.

Mr. McGinnis, one of the electoral candidat n Missouri, and a member of the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, addressed that body at its close in the following manner:

party—a fraud upon the country. I go again it—Missouri will go against it. I denounce I know that it is useless to spend more brea upon the subject here, but the people will see and treat it as it deserves to be treated.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, last week, in B itted Suicide. He was aged 19 years, and was clerk to Davison Chaffin.

Friday, June 7, 1844.

Congress. The doings of this body continue to be of lit

The Tariff discussion in the Senate rought to a close on the 31st ult. On an amend nent prepared by Mr. Allen, to insert after the word "that," in the report of the Finance Committee, the following, "the duties imposed by existing laws on importations are unjust and ought to be reduced"-the vote stood, year, 18, nays, 25.

The question then recurred on the first resolu tion of the Committee, that the bill to revive the Compromise of 1833, being a revenue bill, could not be originated in the Senate, and the vote stood, yeas, 33, nays, 4. The second resolution recummending its indefinite postponement was carried, without a division.

In the House, Mr. Adams, on leave given, pre sented the memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania. praying such an alteration of the naturalization laws as to require a residence of twenty-one ments of the memorialists. The memorial was laid upon the table, years, 128, nays, 26.

This indicates the strong indisposition of Congress to interfere with the existing laws. A message was received from the Senate, a

nouncing that that body had concurred in the amendment of the House, fixing the 17th of June as the day of adjournment. So the adjournment of Congressis now determined upon. Little else was done.

Methodist General Conference.

The proceedings in this body, in the case Bishop Andrew will, after all, probably end in a compromise-and our readers know what compromise means, where Slavery and Liberty are concerned.

Thursday, May 30th, Dr. Capen of South Carolina made his speech. One of his main points was, that the church being one in her ministry and membership, the North was as much involved in slavery through the ministry and membership of the South, as she could be through a slaveholding Bishop. He expressed his firm con sions to the colored people would have to be dis-

Dr. Peck having obtained the floor, said, the Conference was disposed to continue the dis- Dedham, Mass., one at Brooklyn, New York. cussion, he wished to speak; but, if it would take the question without further debate, he would sit down.

The question was then put-shall the main question be now taken?" And the vote stood, yeas, 98, nays, 80. So the Conference refused thirds being required.

Bishop Hedding then requested that the Conerence might not sit in the afternoon, so that of their health. the Bishops might have an opportunity to consult together with a view agreeing upon a compromise; and he requested the Conference to revive the Committee of Pacification, that it might meet the Bishops again in council, on this aroused by the following: mportant question.

On the whole, gentlemen, we shall have not hing to do with the second, third or fourth party, only he thought it better not to revive that complete the Rishops invite what brethren by constructed place, with only two rooms, Dr. Durbin hailed the proposition with delight, Liberty men are united upon principles and men. In the power of right principles. As to numbers, they pleased, to consult with them. He would floors were paved with rough flat stones, and in the Whigs are united only on men. The Dem-we bide our time. Meanwhile, we have the give them plenipotentiary powers in the case.— His suggestion was agreed to, and the case of Bishop Andrew was then deferred till the mor-

The North will submit

#### Martin Van Buren. We perceive that, all over the country, the

fall of Martin Van Buren, and rise of Mr. Polk, are exciting the astonishment of the People. The opponents of the former now concede that he was a man of talent and skill, faithful to his his administration of Foreign Affairs, while he was President, was wise, conciliatory and pacifjoyed so large a share of the confidence of the Democratic party. His letter on the question of the subject? Annexation was perhaps the most honest act of his public life, considering all the circumstances and won for him, even from his opponents, high praise on account of the ability and the just sentiments which characterized it. No wonder that he was confessedly the chosen candidate of the majority in the Democratic party; that nearly all the State Conventions of that organization expressed themselves in favor of his nomination. The fact too, that he received the larges number of votes cast in the Convention at Baltiimore, on the first ballot, showed that he was the choice of the majority. Why then was he set aside, thrust from the po-

sition assigned to him by perhaps three-fourths of "the Democracy" of the country? Because faithful in all else to the Slave Power, he could not steel his conscience so far, as to go for the mmediate annexation of Texas, the darling Democratic Convention, speaking of the nominpeasure of that Power! And who put him lown, and forced upon the party, in his place, a man of little talent, and signalized by nothing but his championship of Texas and Sla-

The SLAVEHOLDERS.

And yet, good Democrat, you will delude

holders and the people of the South. Against the latter we have nothing to say, except so far as they tamely submit to be ruled by the former: and in relation to slaveholders we would also discriminate. When denouncing them for their gross and outrageous usurpations, we speak of tory. The last year has produced an entire revo hem as a class, the policy of which is determined by the advocates of perpetual slavery, such as John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Jas R. Polk, Mr. McDuffie, and others of that stamp. Our political denunciations are not directed against the few slaveholders who confess the evils of Slavery, and, so far from attempting to perpetuate, are willing to lessen its power.

But, they belong to the class, and, although not deserving the same indignant, rebukes that are justly aimed at their associates, they cannot complain, if, continuing in such company they are not able to escape censure.

The New York Sun editor, lately saw two cuumbers, raised on Long Island, one, 19 inches long, and 8 in circumference, the other, 174 inches by 8, weighing 21 lbs.

Liberty Men in Brown.

The Liberty men in Brown county expect to elect next October, their candidate to the Legis lature, Dr. Alexander Campbell of Ripley; for merly a member of the Legislature, and now one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of the county. May 15th they held a meeting at Red Oak, at which Col. John Fearis presided, and which was addressed by Messrs. Aten, Rankin, and Campbell.

Several resolutions were adopted. Jacob Shepherd, John Fearis, Dr. Bearce, Thoma McCague and Absalom King were chosen delegates from the county to the Akron Convention and a collection was taken up to defray their expenses. Dr. Alexander Campbell of Ripley was then unanimously selected as the Liberty candidate, from that county for the Legislature at the ensuing election; and a Committee three, John Shepherd, Jno. Frazier, and Alexander Campbell, was appointed to confer with the Liberty men of Clermont in relation to the selection of a candidate to represent the two counties jointly in the next Legislature. The meeting was again addressed by Messrs. Gibson, McCoy, Campbell and Bearce, and then adjourned.

Our list of subscribers has rapidly increase in Brown, within two or three months. We have little doubt of the election of Dr. Campbell, if energetic measures be pursued. He will prove faithful and an able representative.

#### Prison Discipline Society. The Boston Couries notices the report and proedings of the Prison Discipline Society, and

e quoted to our renders, In New York, it is made a criminal offence to incarcerate a madman.

From a tabular view of thirteen Asylums, i appeared that 2,826 patients were under treat- for four years longer are they doomed to the nent during the year; 1322 in asylum at the beginning of the year, 1750 at the close, 1416 received during the year, 580 cured in the same period.

Thedecrease of cases of insanity produced by intemperance, was mentioned as remarkable. In 1832 they were 24 per cent, of the whole number; in 1843 only 6 per cent. This is inleed wonderful, and not more wonderful than cheering to the friends of Temperance.

Cases from false religious excitement had inreased in the same period from 8 to 12 per cent: viction, that should the resolution pass, the mis- and those from ill health from 8 to 18 per cent. The great evil in county prisons is the neglect of religious and moral culture. Out of 20 neard from, but 2 attented to this subject, one at

Only six prisoners for debt in all the prisons, were reported, and only six females on the list of

Crime had diminished greatly, and this attributed mainly to the temperance reform. The horrors of solitary confinement in the Pen-

to have the main question taken, a vote of two- itentiary of Pennsylvania, had been lightened by the employment of the prisoners in the cultivation of a vegetable garden, to the great benefit

In fifteen Penitentiaries, 3373 were confined at the commencement of the year, and 3538 at

The good people of Cleveland ought to be

"A most astounding statement was made conrings to fasten the prisoners. A lamp was needed at noon-day to enter this den, and bunks were ranged round the 100m. The case of an old man confined there for a year, was mentioned, and an affecting interview between him and his little daughter, who came to see him, described One hundred and ninety-six human beings were confined in this prison during the year."

We said in yesterday's Herald, that we pre sumed Mr. Polk was a duellist. Our presumption was founded upon the fact that nine tenths confederates, by no means vindictive, and that of Southern politicians hold themselves amenable under the "code of honor," falsely so called -and upon an impression that we had seen ic. No other man, after General Jackson, en- statements in newspapers to that effect. Will somebody who knows give us some light upon

day with a well known Friend from Loudon co. Virginia. He gives encouraging accounts of the state of sentiment in that region. The Friends there are renewing their efforts against Slavery, and public sentiment sustained such efforts. We say to our friends throughout the free States, be of good cheer. A better day is dawning. We know, from sources to be relied upon, that in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland, private efforts, judicious and more and more effective, are now on foot against Slavery. The time will soon come, when the fruits shall be made manifest.

The TacticsThe correspondent of the New York Tribune. writing from Baltimore, the third day of the ation of Mr. Polk, says-

"This result has been brought about by the revenge of the New York Delegates, against Cass and Buchanan, and by the unwise policy of the Southern men. These latter persuaded the West to run up a candidate on an independent flag, so as to defeat the nomination of who could not be elected—that is, Martin Van yourself, with the cry, "Principles and not Men." What wretched infatuation!

Staveholders and the South.

We constantly discriminate between the slaveholders and the people of the South. Against who could not be elected—that is, MARTIN VAN

Extract of a letter, dated Burlington, R. co., Wisconsin ty., May 21st 1844. "The cause of freedom is onward in this Terri-

Judge Parsons

Of Philadelphia has been summoned to ap ear before Alderman Binna, to answer a charge smoking a cigar on the Public Square! The amount of tells received on all the ca-

nals of the State of New York, for the first thirty-eight days of navigation this year, exceeds that of last year, by the sum of one hundred The people of the village of Flisburg, in the

ed to emigrate en masse to the territory of the his character. This very man, Mr. Pickens, was mass of rocks which is gradually breaking away the impersonation at once of pure Democracy

Saturday, June 8, 1844.

The Monstrous Alliance-Southern and We happen to know that the monstrous allince, concocted in 1836, between the Slavehold-

ers and the leaders of the Northern Democracy. ecame, in process of time, extremely irksome to some of these very leaders. Within the last year symptoms have been betrayed in many of he free States, of a strong disposition to terminate a compact so fraught with ignominyand corruption. The defection of Mr. Van Buren on the Texas question, especially, gave ground for the hope that the party was about to redeem itself from vassalage to the Southern overseers,-

The great body of the Northern Democrats sympathized with the position of Mr. Van Burn. and no one doubted that their delegates in the Baltimore Convention would sustain him to the last. But these men proved false to their constituents. Instead of representing the wishes of those who sent them, they bowed to the nandate of their old masters. Instead of mainaining the rights and the honor of the Northern "Democracy," they passed under the yoke themselves, dragging the whole party with them.-Once more the Slave Power was acknowledged Supreme Dictator, and the hosts of the so-called Democracy were marshalled under its orders.

This fact we are anxious to keep before ou Democratic readers, who constitute a large proportion of our patrons. We war not against the principles they profess, but the falsification of those principles, by men aspiring to its late anniversary in Boston. Some items may be their leaders, but acting under Slaveholding dictation.

> For the last eight years, John C. Calhoun he been in fact the head of their party : that he has been its bane, they will hardly deny. But, same leadership.

It will be recollected that South Carolina sen no formal delegates to the Convention at Baltimore, because it was supposed that Mr. Van Buren would be the nominee, and for other reasons satisfactory to Mr. Calhoun; but she had her unofficial agents there to attend to this gentleman's

And what was their action, when Mr. Polk was nominated? Straightway they come forward, pledging South Carolina to the cordial support of the ticket! This speaks trumpettongued, as to the character of that ticket,-Listen to these agents of South Carolina!

"Mr. Pickens, upon being introduced upon the stand, made an able address, in which he stated that although he was not authorized technically to appear in the Convention, as an anthenticated and legally appointed Delegate from South Carolina to cast her vote on this important occasion, yet, as a democrat, as a republican, (applause,) knowing the man this Convention nominated—standing by him as he had in many about Carolina to cast Carolina by him as he had in many about Carolina to a standing the him as he had in many about Carolina to a standing the him as he had in many about Carolina to a standing the sta standing by him as he had in many a hard fought wily enemy the democratic party had to encoun-ter in Mr. Clay—extolled the character, talents, and opinions of Colonel Polk, and said South Carolina would give her most cordial and hearty support to him.

Mr. Elmore was then introduced and express-

ed in an eloquent speech the deep gratification which he felt at the result of the proceedings of the Convention, and pledged the State of South Carolina, without hesitation, for the nomination."-Ohro Statesman.

stamps upon that ticket, the ineffaceable brand

My good Democratic brother-did you ever read a famous speech made by this same Mr. Pickens, January 21st, 1836, in the House of Representatives of the United States? We will quote a few extracts from it, that you may see what is Southern Democracy: that you may estimate the character of the support to be given to your ticket by Mr. Pickens; and obtain some idea of the nature of the monstrous alliance again renewed by the Convention at Baltimore. Speaking of the assertion in the Declaration of Independence, that "All men are created equal," "with certain inalienable rights," &c .-

He exclaims: "TRUE, IT IS AN ABSTRACT TRUTH; BUT LIKE OTHER MERE ABSTRACTIONS, IT CAN HAVE NO ACTUAL EXISTENCE."

We have been accustomed to regard the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, as the foundation of our republican institutions .-We had the pleasure of conversing the other Southern Democracy begins by denying these ruths.

> "Look at the French Revolution. \* \* They commenced by declaring that all men were created equal; and the next great solemn act

> ereated equal; and the next great solemn act was, to declare there was no God, and That the BIBLE WAS A LIE." We are to infer from this, that Southern Demo racy looks upon the Fathers of our Revolution, as apostles of infidelity: that the belief in the natural equality in rights, of the human race,

> involves disbelief in the existence of a God! Again :-"Let no man proclaim universal equality a ractically to be enforced on earth, unless he is pre

Southern Democracy descends in a direct line

m ther Toryism of 1776.

We have a word for our Irish Democrats They go with the Democracy, because of its professed friendship for the rights of foreigners; and its affected regard for the heroic of all lands who are struggling against oppression. Let them attend to what Mr. Pickens, their Democratic ally, says of the man of the age, Daniel O'Connell. Recollect-the speech from which we copy, was revised by Mr. Pickens himself,

"Even too, that PRINCE OF MODERN DEMAGGGUES, MR. O'CONNELL, in the plentitude of his ARROGANCE and VANITY, must think fit to strike the VILEST and BASEST notes, to call up the passions and prejudices of the GNOBLE and Low, against the property of the Passions and Prejudices of the GNOBLE and Low, against the passions of the Passions nstitutions, (Slaveholding) the true nature of which his ignorance forbade him to understand and against a gallant people whose virtues his NATURAL VULGARITY could never appreciate. He talks about equal rights and public truth, when he lives upon a splendid income, raised by GRINDING THE FACE OF THE BOOM. POOR, by DRAWING THE LAST FAR.
THING FROM A STARVING and DEVOTED

Mr. Pickens gives utterance to the sentimen harbored by Slaveholding Democrats gener ally. And yet you, Irishmen, who profess to love beyond measure the land of your birth, and venerate the great champion of her rights, have Canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, have resolv- chosen for your allies, the grovelling libellers of hemselves from being buried under a frightful Democratic Convention, as being, we suppose and Good Will to Aliens! And here we may

im had its origin among Slaveholders, and prehead in New York or Philadelphia.

We have seen what Southern Democracy thinks of the Declaration of Independence, and day. And then too, we have machine-hens.—
of the Democratic doctrine of Equality of Rights,
The New York correspondent of the Boston and we have given some idea of its very ardent friendship for foreigners, especially for him, invention: to whom Ireland looks for deliverance,

In our next, we shall continue our extracts to show the estimate placed by Southern Democracy on Labor and Capital. The Northern Democracy will be greatly edified by these disclosures, and we ask its special attention.

One remark more. The sentiments of Me Pickens in 1836, are his sentiments, and the sentiments of the slaveholding oligarchy, now .-They dare not disclaim them, if they would--& they would not, if they dared.

#### Methodist General Conference. Friday, May 31.-Bishop Waugh laid before

the Conference the report of the Bishops on the case of Bishop Andrew. It referred to the question before the Conference as an "unpleasant and delicate" one-spoke of the "deep solicitude" with which they had watched the debate-how they had been more and more impressed with the difficulties of the subject-to them it was apparent, that a decision affirmatively or negaively, would disturb extensively the peace and harmony of the church—they had waited in vain for an answer to the question, could anything be done to avert the evil &c. At last they concluded to recommend "the postponement of further action in the case of Bishop Andrew, until the ensuing General Conference." They think that the Conference then will be better prepared to "adjudicate the case, wisely and dis-Andrew, while his embarrasement continued to operate in the Southern portions of the fel-

adopt. But the Ohio delegates were not to be the people of the free States should be paid to moved so easily. Mr. Finley said he hoped the United States officers, for hunting and seizing matter in the form now presented, would not be the runaway "property," so called, of slaveholpressed to an immediate vote. He wanted time ders. The chivalry tells us, that we have nothing o consider the subject. Mr. Raper was not pre- to do with slavery-the General Government has pared to adopt the recommendation of the Bishops no right to meddle with it. And yet our Reveat present, though he might think more favorably nue Cutters are as busy in watching runaways. of it on further reflection. He hoped the sub- as smugglers! This would not be, if Liberty ject would be postponed. Mr. Michell moved Principles controlled the Government. Slavery to postpone the subject till the morning, and would be left to stand upon its own bottom. that the document be printed, Mr. Collins said he had no objection, and withdrew his own me tion. Mr. Haven wanted immediate action. Dr. Bangs would prefer reference to a Committee of nine, three from the East, three from the Committees. He had felt from the first that the sufficient." He suggested that the subject be

Such was the substance of the report, which,

taken up in the afternoon. Mr. Hamline thought the forms of business required reference to a committee. He did not wish to say No to a proposition from so responsible a source, and he could not say Yes, without The support of such a man as Pickens at once reflection. Mr. Collnis saw no propriety in a Crowder of Va., was in favor of immediate ac-

tion. The proposition was for peace. Mr. Winner moved to amend by fixing 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Raper of Ohio opposed the a- which Judge King was present. A resolute mendment. The motion to amend was laid on was passed, to raise in each township, what the table. Dr. Bangs and Mr. Warner went for a would amount to at least twenty-five cents for committee. Dr. Olin had hopes of peace yes-terday, but these hopes were well nigh blasted object being to diffuse Anti-slavery intelligence, this morning. He went for a committee, and for a meeting of the Delegates too, to consult. Would the plan help out of difficulties, or only create new and dangerous agitations for the next the able report of the Hon. John Quincy Adams four years? The subject should not be hastily and J. R. Giddings, recently submitted to Con-

Dr. Peck was for postponement till the morning, and against all committees. He solemnly elieved they were worse off than they were 24 hours, before. If any hope had existed, it would have expired, but he had cherished none. The real question presented by this paper was, whe:h-statesmen, in supporting slaveholding candidates er we should take back all we had said and for speaker of the House of Representatives, real question presented by this paper was, whe:hdone within the last ten days. He was for meeting the question promptly. He would stand by \* his principles, and if they were overthrown, he men in the way of decided and efficient acti would fall with them to the dust.

Mr. Cartwright was in favor of a Committee of the Whole. He wanted no more committee

to tangle and vex the question. Mr. Perkins of New Hampshire amidst repeated calls for the question, said he did not understand why brethren should be so much afraid of light from New England. He hoped a new isme would not be made, until New England hould be heard.

Mr. Dow was not willing to change the ground by taking up the proposition of the Bishops. If this were done, those who had spoken would a gain speak, to the exclusion of the rest.

The communication of the Bishop was at last laid over till morning. Dr. Durbin moved to take up the resolution

they stated they did not wish to speak at pres-Mr. Porter moved to restore the rule, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes. Mr. Randall of Maine, felt little anxiety on the subject, but he

did not think the motion fair. The Southern and Middle Conferences had been heard, while the New England had been abused and insulted he would not say intentionally—without an Mr. Van Buren, says, "than these measures there apportunity of giving her views. The friends of New England-the Middle or Break-Water Conferences as they had been called-did not trent her exactly as she would like to be treated. If brethren thought it best to adopt the propos tion of the Bishops they could do so. The sequences of doing so were not doubtful, and they would [not?] have to wait four years to see them developed.

Dr. Durbin withdrew his motion, the Confer ence attended to some other business, and then

We nope most came any prove utterly false, and of two and a quarter millions of dollars; that for once, the sentiment of the free States may be robust enough not to cower before the

ower of Slavery.

A young man was lately knocked overboar from a sloop, out on a fishing excursion at Brain-

Machines. Men after a while will be apt to substitute vailed in New Orleans, long before it raised its themselves by machines. One constructs a machine-man. Machine-preachers may be heard every Sunday, and machine-editions, read every Courier thus discourses about the last-named

> "Among the novelties now striving to arrest attention is the Eccaleobion, or Hatching Maattention is the Eccaleobion, or Hatching Ma-chine. Its imposing name is derived from two Greek words, signifying, "I bring forth life." It is about as large as a bureau, consisting of a series of small ovens, warmed by pipes convey-ing steam. The uniformity of temperature pre-vents the possibility of addled eggs, which are vents the possibility of addied eggs, which are produced by variations from heat to cold, occa-sioned by the hen's unsteady performance of her domestic duties. I felt some resistance to this substitution of machinery for mothers; and if I were a hen, I would get up a protest against be-ing thus thrust aside from the uses of creation. This is an ultimate form of the mechanical spirit of the age, wherein men construct artificial memories, and teach grammar by a machine in which the active verb is a little hammer

> But what is the use of quarrelling with it?-Does not the Eccaleobion hatch with perfect certainty every egg that is not stale or imperfect? Does it not turn out fifty chickens, a day, or twenty thousand a year? And will not this reduce the price of poultry to the heart's content of the criery.

> tent of the epicure?
>
> These machines are sold for \$120; and \$75 is These machines are sold for \$120; and \$100 charged for one of half the capacity of production above described. Some of the farmers in New Jersey and Long Island are investing capitally and the expectation of profit.

## United States Government, a Slave-

Catcher. A whale boat, with fifteen negroes, was discovered, according to the Baltimore Patriot, off Cape May, 29th ult. by the Revenue Cutter Forcreetly." Meantime, such a division of the ward, which immediately sent boats in pursuit. work might be made, as would leave Bishop The fugitives landed about a mile above Cape May Light House, and escaped.

We should like to know by what authority the commander of the Cutter sent his boats to catch the runaways. Who made him a Slave-catcher? Mr. Collins immediately moved to accept and Is it a part of the compact, that the money, of

We notice with pleasure that the Central Committee for Hamilton county, have at length decided on a series of campaign meetings. The battle, he would say, individually, that he was ready to respond with his whole heart and soul to the glorious nomination. (Enthusiastic applause.) Mr. P. adverted to the powerful and majority could be got in its favor in Conference. Mr. Slicer did not like the idea of any more pulse be given in the beginning of the series as will be felt all the way through. Every friend \*concentrated wisdom of the Bishops would be of the Liberty cause, who can possibly attend should make it a point to be there. Our strength lies in the county. There are townships, in which a little more effort, will secure us majorities. We confidently expect to draw our recruits from both parties, controlled as they are by

> Slaveholding influences. In the Northern part of the State, they are actively engaged in the work of organiza

In Akron on the 15th ult., the Liberty men of Summit held a spirited county convention, at The following resolutions, after a full discus-

sion, were also adopted. Resolved. That the statements contained in gress in reference to the Massachusetts resoluprove that Liberty men are not fighting at straws, but that there are real and alarming abuses in the administration of the general government, which it will require prompt and vigorous action

to reform and correct.

Resolved, That the course purused by such and other important offices, in the their own powerful reasoning, proves that little can be hoped for from the best of anti-slavery while they continue leagued with a tramelled and slavery-ridden party.

We see in the Liberty Herald, cheering ac counts of recent meetings in Trumbull and Ashtabula counties. John Hutchins, formerly a zealous and most efficient member of the Democratic party in Northern Ohio, and Mr. Hudson, so well known as the indefatigable advocate of Human Rights, are doing excellent service to the Liberty cause.

## Puseyism in the West.

We are assured by a friend, that the extract ve quoted in Wednesday's paper, said to contain the sentiments of the Rev. M. Carl, in relation to clerical prerogative, was made up of merely garbled extracts, and does not represent the real opinions of that gentleman. We are suspend Bishop Andrew, to give the delegates glad to hear this, for our war is, not against men, from the East an opportunity to be heard; but but against wrong principles. It is due to ourselves to state, that the extract was handed to us by a member of the New Church, as containing the true sentiments of Mr. Carl.

## Another Protest.

The New York Evening Post, the leading Demperatic paper in New York, and one of the most influential in the Union, speaking of the late Democratic Convention, and its rejection of has never been a grosser, a more manifest piece of trickery transacted."

A nomination made by such means, \* \*

\* \* could command no real force, or
be regarded as having the least authority. A
nomination made by delegates, in violation of
the instruction of their constituents, is clearly
represented as all, no matter by what leaved. no nominotion at all, no matter by what legerdanin it may have been effected. Reshd, the capital of the rich province of Gh lan, Persia, a city of two thousand houses, built

in a forest, a great commercial depot between Europe and Asia, has been desolated by a terrible fire, which consumed property to the amount A contract has been entered into with the

British Government for ten years, for the semi nonthly conveyance of the mails, by the Cunnard line of Steamers, between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston. The New Yorkers den't like it; but the Bostonians overbid them.

an individual. Mr. Pickens speaks for a class, and that class is composed of Slaveholders, Democratic as well as Whig. We could fill our paper with quotations from McDuffie, Calboun. Saunders, Rhett, Stiles, Holmes, Hammett, Burt, and other politicians of the Democratic party in the South, and from the Richmond Enquirer, and other leading prints of the party in the same section. They all hold one language, the sentiments of Mr. Pickers are their sentiments; and for them, the whole Democratic party, North and South, since the renewal of the ignominious compact between the Serviles and Slaveholder must bear the responsibility.

Attend then to the following proposition, laid down by Mr. Pickens, as universally true.

down by Mr. Pickens, as universally true.

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor ever was, a Society organized under our political system for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and Substantially own another class, in some shape or form."

This is the first great principle of Southern Democracy, and it is so startling, that Mr. Pickens deems it necessary to repeat and enforce

"Let no gentleman" said he, "at the North start at this truth.

All society settles down into a classification of capitalist and laborers. THE FORMER WILL OWN THE LATTER, either collectively through Government, or individually, in a state of Domestic servirude, as exists in the Southern States of this this Confederacy. The only contest in the world is between the two systems."

The second great principle of Southern Dem ocracy is, that the best form of Society is, that in which the Capitalines individually own the La-

He run a parallel between the two social States-the one in which the Laborers own themselves, and have a right to their own earnings, and that, in which they are owned by the Capitalists, in the form of Slaves; and gives an of government, and provision is made for regisinfinite preference to the latter state. infinite preference to the latter state. Speaking of the free States, he says-

If LABORERS EVER ORTAIN THE POLITICAL POW REVOLUTION, WHICH MUST END IN SUBSTANTIALLY TRANSFERRING PROPRIETY TO THEMSELVES, Unti they shall become Capitalists, unless those who have it shall appeal to the sword and standing army to protect it."

The Northern Democracy is constantly apas the very bone and sinew of our prosperity .-Southern Democracy regards these classes with dread and disgust, and aver, that whenever they obtain the political power, the country is in a state of revolution! And yet these two Democracies have just taken a most fraternal hug a Baltimore, vowing to stand by each other through thick and thin.

Come, neighbor Medary, of the Statesman, gird up your loins, and answer truly :- Are you the principles of Northern and Southern Democ- ject for controversy another month. racy, than between Heaven and Hell; and you

But, what next? Mr. Pickens threatens the North with the incendiary tendencies of the Free Labor system. Nothing but connection with the South prevents these tendencies from developing themselves with malignant activity! Listen again:

that you do not drive us into a separate system, for ble and learned gentleman is about to re-enter if you do, as certain as the decrees of Heaven, the holy bonds of wedlock with the sister of a you will become compelled to appeal to the sword to distinguished member of Trinity College, and, maintain yourselves at home. It may not come in your day, but your children's children will be coveryour day, but your children's children will be covered with the BLOOD OF DOMESTIC FACTIONS, and a

come forward at the Baltimore Convention to pro- in his 72d year. nounce his benediction upon Mr. Polk, the candidate of the Southern Democracy, selected because a true representative of its principles. And he is a beautiful representative for you, mechanics, nexation of Texas to the Republic, has caused working men of the North, especially when you some sensation in Paris, chiefly among the parremember, that according to Mr. Pickens, the ties hostile to England.

only contest in the world, is between Slave-Laonly contest in the world, is between Slave-Labor and Free-Labor, between the system under which you are free and equal, and the system in which you are Slaves—in other words, between the system in the American Union must create for France. The writer adds that the analysis of Terrance. The writer adds that the analysis of Terrance. the Democracy of the North, and the Democracy of the South. Aye, and for the sake of beating another Slaveholder, you will bow down to this Southern Democracy, which predicts fire and the Cabinet of Washington cannot be friendly; that

degradation? means, as we have interpreted, we quote another bination must ere long afford." expounder of its principles. Speaking of the various offices of Labor to be performed, Ex-Governor McDuffie held the following language, in this article, till we have concluded it-and then one of his messages to the Legislature of South the reader may judge whether it should be appli-

"Where these offices are performed by MEM BERS OF THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY, a DANGEROUS ELEMENT IS OBVIOUSLY INTRODUCED INTO THE BODY POLATIC. HENCE THE ALARMING TENDENCY TO VIO ISLATION WHICH IS BEGINNING to be MANIFEST IN THE OLDER STATES WHERE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PREVAILS, WITHOUT DOMESTIC SLAVE-RY."

There is no difference in the Senate, on these Richmond Whig said in 1837,

BORS, AND IS RAPIDLY GAINING STRENGTH, WHEREVER

It is no wonder that Southern Democracy, with its constitutional dread of men who have to work for a living, should do all in its power to exclude them from office. Accordingly we find that where it can, it makes poor men ineligible to office, No man is eligible to a seat in the House between a slave-holding and a free community of Representatives in South Carolina, who does of Representatives in South Carolina, who does not own "a attend freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negrots." or "a real estate of the value of one hundred and ten negrots." To be a Senator, he must own a "settled freehold estate of the value of the representation, clear of destroy." To be a senator, he must own a "settled freehold estate of the value of the representation, "Resolved, That secession from the gulf of Slavery: Therefore, "Resolved, That secession from the present United States Government is the duty of every abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposite a vote under its constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor of the slaveholder in his sin. "Resolved, That found have convinced us the CLEAR OF DEST;" and the Governor must own

settled estate" of "the value of FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING CLEAR OF

In Virginia a free hold is required as a qualifi cation of an elector, and a man may role in as MANY COUNTIES AS HE OWNS LAND, while the ern Democracy. It first makes slaves of its la-

speech of Mr. Pickens, represent the sentiments not the word—it is to such Democracy they are lish the following resolutions, passed by the same striving to subject you. Are you prepared to Society, at the same anniversary.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston, June 1st, 8
o'clock, A.M. She brings the mail up to the 19th of May, from Liverpool.

The news from England is rather unimportant.

The market was dull and cotton had further the moral influences which, under God, are the leading influences, and having for its head organ, those, who in 1839—40, did what they could to destroy the holy cause of emancipation, and who, from that time to the present, have been unscrupulous in their efforts to annihilate the moral influences which, under God, are the

declined in price tatd.

The latest news received in London. Pennsylvania, had tended to revive confidence in American stocks, but there were no operations going on. There had been a few sales of New York and Pennsylvania fives at 93 to 94 Sir Henry Hardinge had been appointed Gov-

ernor General of India, with the concurrence of the Cabinet and the Directors of the East India Company. He was to leave with the overland mail. Sir Robert Peel made a speech in the House

of Commons on the 6th inst., of 3 or 4 hours, in which he annonced the intentions of the Government in respect to the Bank of England and banking generally throughout England and Wales.

The leading features are, that the bank retain its present privileges, but to be divided into distinct departments, the one of issue, the other of banking; the latter to be free and uncontrolled, but the issue department to be based public securities to the amount of £14,000, on public securities to the amount of £14,000,-000, beyond which the bank is not to increase its circulation, unless it has the consent of the three members of the government,—all profit in that increased issue to be transferred to the state. The bank is to publish weekly accounts of the notes in circulation, the quantity of bullion, and the extent of fluctuation. In regard to other banks, the business of banking, as in the Bank of England, is to be free and open to compe "We already," says Mr. Pickens, "have not on-ly a right to the proceeds of our laborers, but we own a class of Laborers ourselves."

OI England, is to be less all open to compet-tion; the business of issue to be controlled. No new banks of issue are to be constituted; but those now existing are to retain their privileges, subject to a restriction of their circulation to a fixed amount, and to the periodical publication, not only of their liabilities, but also of the names of all their partners, so that the public may know who are responsible. No new joint stock bank can be constituted without the sanction

The business in Parliament was generally un-interesting. On the 17th, Lord Brougham in troduced the Annexatron of Texas subject into Annexatron of Texas subject into the House of Lords, by an inquiry, if any thing in Executive session, requesting the President definite had taken place between the authorities to inform the Senate whether any engagement or in England and the United States with regard agreement has taken place between the President to Texas? The Earl of Aberdeen replied that he was not prepared at present to give a positive The Northern Democracy is constantly ap-answer; there certainly was a treaty for itt an-pealing to the working classes of the country, nexation to the United States, which had been signed but not ratified, and he certainly shared nited States; and, if so, all the particulars of such in the hope that Congress would not agree to agreement or promise, with the copies of the hope that Congress would not agree to the treaty.

IRELAND .- The arguments in favor of a new trial in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues were closed on the 11th ult. The Lord Chief Justice stated that the Court would not give judgment in the case, until the next term which ommenced 22nd May. In case the decision goes against the defendants, then comes the motion for arrest of judgment, which will probanot ashamed of yourself, to be a partner to such bly occupy the remainder of the term, if not, a contract? There is no more affinity between there is the writ of error which will afford a sub-

"The Dublin Evening Mail states that the judges are unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial, as against the parties convicted, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that Mr. Justice Crampton stand alone, and upon some minor point, with respect

dissatisfaction among the immediate connec-"But let me say to gentlemen, who represent ions of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. It is, according to this report, credibly believed that the honoranoreover, a staunch follower of the tenet of the Church of England. The friends of Mr. O'Connell deny the report

PLUNDERING MOB, CONTENDING FOR POWER AND CON-that he is to be marnied to the sister of a Fellow at Trinity College. The Liberator is an admirer He means by a phendering mob, the working of Miss McD, a most interesting and accom-elasses of the community! And this man is the chosen ally of these classes! This is the man who

From the London Sun of May 18th. Paris papers of Thursday, and the Madrid

sword to any system in which you have political that the European powers, and particularly power!! Are you not men enough to spurn such France, who have tolerated the insulting yoke adation?

of British supremacy, should be prepared to take advantage of the chances which this new com-

> We shall not apply the term at the head of ed or not.

The Piqua Register, a Whig paper, published at Piqua, Miami co., thus writes:-

subject of slavery, as all calm, dispassionate friends of freedom desire, these third party fanatics wish to revolutionize the country breaking down our present Government. All the blessings arising from our glorious Constituquestions. Whig Democracy, and Democratic tion and Laws, weigh nothing with these men, when considering the one error which our government tolerates in our political system. To get rid of slavery they are willing to sacrifice "We have cause now and shall soon have greater, to congratulate ourselves on the existence of a population among us, (slaves,) which excludes the Populace, (working classes) which is to be destroyed, the Union dissolved, and all our laws trampled under foot, and for what? merely to gratify the inflamed passions what? merely to gratify the inflamed passi and fanatic zeal of a few individuals.

But, lest some might think us disposed to dinen injustice, we here re-publish some resolu tions aportro by the American Anti-Slav eir anniversary meeting a few day: ago in N. York. We copy from the Philadel

"Resolved, That political union in any form

against the slave-power have convinced us that overy act done, in support of the American Union, rivets the chain of the slave, that the only Exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one

"Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this coun

laves only hope; therefore Resolved, That we give to that party our unequivocal condemnation, as an enemy to the slave's cause, and here, call upon all those who have been caught in its foils, to leave it as they

desire the overthrow of slavery, and do not

Methodist General Conference. The following is from the New York Com nercial, relative to the proceedings of the General Conference. We call this a pretty decided vote gainst the sin of slaveholding.

Saturday morning, June 1. Bishop Hedding withdrew his signature from the document presented by the Bishops yester-day. He had signed it as a peace measure, but

ound that it was not.

After some debate the vote was taken itute to the proposition of the Bishop, offer-Mr. Finley, which was in substance, that Bishop Andrew having become connected with slavery by marriage, &c., and as it was calcula-ted to embarrass him in the exercise of his office —therefore, he is requested to refrain from the exercise of his office, whilst this impediment re-

The resolution, by a vote of 110 to 68, passed, and the question so far is decided. The Southern delegates propose entering a strong protest against the decision, and were holding a consultation upon their present position and future course on Saturday afternoon."

### Tuesday June 11.

Important Official Documents. We shall take advantage of our severe indis osition, which utterly disqualifies us for prearing any editorial matter, to publish the imortant official documents referred to last Saturday, in relation to the military protection to be afforded to Texas by Mr. Tyler:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

To the President of the United States: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred he resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, ent of the United States and the President of Texas, in relation to naval or military aid, or any other aid to Texas, in the event of an agreemen on the part of Texas to annex herself agreement or promise, with the copies of the same, if in writing, and also a copy of all communications, if any have been made, to the President of Texas, informing him of the march and sailing of portions of our army and navy, and the orders given them to communicate with and report to the said President of Texas, has the or to lay before the President a copy of the

following papers:
1. A note, dated the 17th of January last, from Mr. Van Zandt, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, to Mr. Upshur, inquiring whether after a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States should be signed, but before it should go into op-eration, the President of the United States would, f Texas should desire or consent to it, order

person to whom it was addressed. 2. A despatch from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur, dated the 15th of February last, announc-There is a rumor affect in Dublin which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasinesse and Plenipotentiary on the part of Texas, and stating ernment of all the circumstances of the cas the assurances given by Mr. Murphy which led to that appointment.

3. A despatch from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Up-shur, dated the 22d of February, offering suggestions in regard to the protection of Texas from nvasion, pending a treaty of annexation.

No despatch from Mr. Murphy of the 19th of February is on file in this Department. It is presumed, therefore, that in referring to a des atch of that date, in his letter of the 22d of

February, he intended to refer to the despatch of the 15th of that month.
4. A note, dated the 14th of February last, from Mr. Jones, Secretary of State of Texas, to Mr. Murphy, requiring as a condition of the appoint ment of General Henderson, assurances that thi Government would station troops and a naval

force for the purpose of protecting Texas from invasion, and would guaranty the independence f Texas. 5. A note from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones,

he same date, giving certain assurances in reply

6. A note from Mr. Jones to Mr. Murphy, of the 15th of February, announcing the appoint-ment of General Henderson in consequence of he assurances given in Mr. Murphy's note of

7. A secret order, dated the 19th of February, from Mr. Murphy to Lieutenant Davis, in command of the United States schooner Flirt, direct ing him to proceed with that vessel to Vera Cruz.

8. An instruction from Mr. Nelson, Secretary March last, disavowing the arrangement entered into between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Jones. A despatch from Mr. Murphy, dated the

14th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of nstruction of Mr. Nelson. 10. A note, dated the 12th ultimo, addressed by Mr. Murphy to the Secretary of State of Texas, in compliance with the instruction of Mr

11. A note, dated the 11th of last month, from the undersigned to Messrs. Van Zandt and Hen-derson, referring to the note of Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Upshur of the 17th of January, and informing them that during the pendency of a treaty of annexation the President would deem it his "Third party political Abolitionism is every duty to use all the means placed within his day developing itself more fully. Instead of producing a revolution in public opinion on the foreign invasion. duty to use all the means placed within his pow-

All which is respectfully submitted. J. C. CALHOUN.

The note of Mr. Van Zandt we published in Mr. Jones to Mr. Murphy. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1844. SIR: The undersigned, by the desire of the for to communicate to Gen. Murphy, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, that, having received assurances from his Governsidered the reasons adduced for the adoption of such a measure, he entertains no disinclina-

proper persons with full powers for final nego-tiation thereupon, that the peculiar situation and relations of this country should be taken into I trust my Govern view. Engaged, as this Government is, in negotiations with Mexico, under a suspension of hostilities, it is but natural that it should desire to be fully prepared for the unfavorable termination of those negotiations. Were Texas to comto be fully prepared for the unfavorable termina-tion of those negotiations. Were Texas to com-mence negotiations with the United States in remence negotiations. Were Texas to commence negotiations with the United States in relation to annexation, and they should from any
cause be protracted, or ultimately result in failure, it would not only render our position in regard to Mexico peculiarly hazardous, but place
us in a delicate attitude with other Powers. If
Mexico peculiarly hazardous, but place
us in a delicate attitude with other Powers. If
Mexico peculiarly hazardous that she would not suffer from any act done in
confermite with the delicate attitude with other Powers. us in a delicate attitude with other Powers. If Mexico were to apprehend such a state of affairs, it would provoke immediate hostilities against us. And if an armistice were even concluded, the President is satisfied that it would be immediately violated by Mexico. Hence it becomes necessary that this Government should be prepared for these contingencies.

If, therefore, Gen. Murphy will, on the part of his Government, give assurances to this effect.

I write in great ha their agitation to dissolve the American Union." of his Government, give assurances to this eff.

This identification of the Liberty party with that the United States shall assume the attir

thorers, and next disfranchises the poor, lest obtaining political power in the Government, they should attempt agrarian Logislation! And it is with this Democracy, honest Democrat, that your the credulity of the American people.

We have a goodly number of readers in Milesders of the Enquirer and Statesman and are income. Let the manufacture of the Enquirer and Statesman and are income. with this Democracy, honest Democrat, that your with this Democracy, honest Democrat, that your leaders of the Euquirer and Statesman and Globe, are striving to affiliate you—no, that is wait upon this editor, and ask him that he public of the United States, thence they may be the community of the states. tish the following resolutions, passed by the same
Society, at the same anniversary.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr.
Earle and passed:

Resolved, That the Liberty party being under the leading influences, and having for its head Texas In the event of a annexation, it is also necessary that this Govern-

ment should have assurance or guaranty of its independence by the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Gen. Murphy the assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be his most faithful and obedient servant.

ANSON IONES.

ANSON JONES. Gen. W. S. MURPHY, Charge d'Affaires of the United States &c.

[Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, (TEXAS.) FEBRUARY 14, 1844. Sir.—The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, near the Government of this Republic, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, representing to him the delicate situation in which the negotia-tions pending between Texas and Mexico would place the Government and people of Texas, in case of a negotiation for the annexation of Texas to the United States should be set on foot and ultimately fail of its object; and that even the progress of such negotiation between Texas and the United States, when known to Mexico would, in all probability, provoke immediate hostilities on the part of Mexico against Texas, and which Texas (I am well aware) is illy pr pared to resist.

You therefore ask of me some pledge for the security of Texas pending such negotiations, previous to the appointment of a special Minister to act with Mr. Van Zandt, your Charge d'Afnires near the Government of the United States, nopening and conducting that negotiation at Washington city for the annexation of Texas

the United States.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring, on the part of my Government, that neither Mexico not any other Power will be permitted to invade l'exas on account of any negotiation which ma take place in relation to any subject upon which Texas is or may be invited by the United States to negotiate; that the United States, having invited that negotiation, will be a guaranty their honor that no evil shall result to Te from accepting the invitation; and that active measures will be immediately taken by the U-nited States to prevent the evils you seem to anticipate from this source.

As far, therefore, as my power and authority

speedily apprized of your views and wishes, and hat a sufficient naval force shall be placed in the Gulf of Mexico, convenient for the defence of Texas, in case of any invasion which may threaten hor seaboard pending such negotiation; also, that measures shall be taken, as required by you, to repel any invasion by land of a like char-

The undersigned is aware, that in the event a failure of the present proposed negotiation, and for some time thereafter, it would be reasonable to expect that Texas should have an oppor in case her negotiation with the United States on the subject of annexation should provoke ar attack from Mexico. He therefore feels no reluctance in assuring Mr. Jones that the United States would not hastily withdraw her protection even if the negotiation should fail of its object and he conceives that the high honor of hi country may well be relied upon for such protec nn extent that shall leave no just cause o complaint.

The undersigned would also inform Mr. Jone that the United States have now a naval force in the Gulf which the undersigned believes to b vastly an overmatch for any naval force such a disposition of the naval and military force such a disposition of the naval and military force of the United States as would be sufficient to protect Texas against foreign aggression?

To this note no answer was returned by the States. He will assure Mr. Jones, however, that the south and southwestern border of the United States. He will assure Mr. Jones, however, that no time will be lost in giving to Texas ample assurance of her safety whilst acting upon this subject at the instance of the United States .circumstances of the case without delay, and press upon their considers tion its vast importance to Texas.

the independence of Texas by the United States, in the event of the failure of the proposed ne cotintion for the annexation of Texas to the United States, the undersigned has no authority from his Government to make such assurance guaranty. But he proposes to Mr. Jones that the Minister of Texas shall be fully satisfied on this subject by the Government of the United States after he shall arrive at Washington city,

States after ne stati union such negotiation, and before entering upon such negotiation. The undersigned takes great pleasure, on this occasion, in renewing to Mr. Jones the assur ance of his great respect and high consideration W. S. MURPHY.

The Hon. Anson Jones, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, &c.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) FEB. 15th, 1844. Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, or the 15th instant, I received your despatch requir-ing me to repair to the seat of Government and present to his excellency President Houston the reighty considerations which had induced the Government of the United States to propose to that of Texas the annexation of the latter to th

ormer country. In obedience to that request I arrived here o he 10th instant, and it affords me the most exquisite pleasure to announce to you the con ernment of Texas will invest Gen. J. P. Hen derson with full powers as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to proceed to Washington city with all possible despatch, for the purpose of negotiating with the Government of the United States a treaty for the complete transfer of the public domain and the annexation of Towns to the United States.

ion of Texas to the United States. This was concluded upon last evening by the President and his Cabinet, on the part of nd the undersigned, on the part of the United States. The powers to be given to Gen. Hen derson are to be of the fullest and most complete character, so that no impediment shall be found requiring further or other powers, or fur-ther or other instructions. But inasmuch as the ty or negotiation touching an armistice, are sup-posed not to have concluded their labors, and it is clear to the President of Texas that, so soon Saturday's Herald. Next follows the note from as this negotiation in relation to annexation is known to the Government of Mexico, all nego tiation on that and all other questions between Texas and Mexico will cease, and that the President of Mexico will instantly commence active hostilities against Texas, which Texas is wholly unprepared, by sea or land, to resist, it is under stood that the Government of the United States ment that the annexation of Texas to the United having invited Texas to this negotiation, will at States should take place, and having maturely once, and before any negotiation is set on foot, place a sufficient naval force in the Gulf to pr tion to taking up the subject, and giving it the of cavalry, or other description of mounted troops, on the Southwestern Border of the United It is proper to remark, prior to investing the States, in readiness to protect or aid in the protection of Texas pending the proposed negotia-

my Government has in view. I took upon my-self a great responsibility, but the case required it; and you will, I hope, justify me to the Pres-

Your obedient servant W. S. MURPHY. To the Hon. A. P. UPSHUR.

Resolution Passed in the Case of Bishop Andrew, and the Vote.

"Whereas, The Discipline of our Church for-bids the doing of any thing calculated to destroy our Itinerant General Superintendency; and tehereas, Bishop Andrew has become connected with Slavery by marriage and otherwise, and this act having drawn after it circumstances which, in the estimation of the General Conference, will greatly embarrass the exercise of his office as General Superintendent, if not in some places entirely prevent it; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this General
Conference, that he desist from the exercise of

this office so long as this impediment remains."
The question on the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolution was then taken by Yeas preamble and resolute and Nays, as follows: YEAS

New York Conference—Nathan Bangs, Stephen Olin, Phineas Rice, George Peck, John B. Strat-ten, Peter P. Sandford, Fitch Reed, Samuel D. erguson, Stephen Martindale, Marvin Richar

Troy Con.—Truman Seymour, John M. Wes Ver, James Covel, jr., Tobias Spencer, Seymour Coleman, James B. Houghtaling, Jesse T. Peck. Providence Con.—J. Lovejoy, F. Upham, S. Benton, Paul Townsend. New Hampshire Con.—Elihu Scott, J. Perkins Saml. Kelly, S. Chamberlain, John G. Dow, J

Spaulding, C. D. Cahoon, Wm. D. Cass.

New England Con.—J. Porter, D. S. King, P Prandall, C. Adams, G. Pickering.

Pittsburg Con.—Wm. Hunter, H. J. Clark, J.

encer, S. Elliott, R. Boyd, S. Wakefield, Maine Con.-M. Hill, E. Robinson, D. B. Ran all, C, W. Morse, J. Hobart, Heman Nickerson G. Webber.

G. Webber.

Black River Con.—A. D. Peck, A. Adams, G.
Baker, W. W. Ninde.

Eric on.—J. J. Ste adman, G. W. Clark, J.

Robinson, T. Goodwin. Oneida on.-J. M. Snyder, S. Comfort, N. tounds, D. A. Shepherd, H. F. Row, E. Bowen

D. Holmes, jr.

Michigan Con.—E. Crane, A. Billings, J. A Rock River Con.-B. Weed, H. W. Reed, J. T.

Mitchell. Genesee Con .- G. Fillmore, S. Luckey, A Steele, F. G. Hibbard, S. Senger, A. Abell, W Hosmer, J. B. Alverson.

N. Ohio Conference—E. Thompson, J. H.

Power, A. Poe, E. Yocum, W. Rummells.

Hlinois Conference—P. Akers, P. Cartwright.

Ohio Conference—C. Elliot, Wm. H. Raper, J.

M. Tumble, J. B. Finley, L. L. Hamtine, Z. Connell, J. Ferroe.

Indiana Con.—M. Simpson, A. Wiley, E. R. Ames, J. Miller, C. W. Ruter, A. Wood, A.

Eddy, J. Havens. Texas Con.-J. Clark. Baltimore Con .- J. A. Collins,\* A. Griffith, J.

Philadelphia Con.-J. P. Durbin, L. Scott. New Jacsey Con.-I. Winner, J. S. Porter, J. I. \*With the intention of moving a reconsidera

NAVS. N. Y. Con .- C. W. Carpenter. Michigan Con.—G. Smith.

Rock River Con.—J. Sinclair.

Illinois Con.—J. Stamper, J. Van Cleve, N. G.

Kentucky Con .- H. W. Bascom, W. Gunn, H. I. Kavanaugh, E. Stevenson, B. T. Crouch, G V. Brush. Ohio Con.-E. W. Sehon.

uri Con .- E. F. Sevier, S. Patten, T. tringfield. -R. Paine, J. B. McFerrin, A. N. Carolina Con.—J. Jameson, Peter Doub,

I. G. Leigh. Memphis Con.—G. W. D. Harris, S. S. Moody, William McMahon, T. Joyner. Arkansas Con.—J. C. Parker, W. P. Ratcliffe, Con.-G. W. D. Harris, S. S. Moody, Virginia Con.-J. Early, T. Crowder, W. Amith, L. M. Lee.

Mississippi Con.—Wm. Winans, B. W. Drake, Lane, G. M. Rogers, Texas Con.—L. Fowler.

Murrah, G. Garrett.

Georgia Con.—G. F. Pierce, W. J. Paros, L.
Pierce, J. W. Glenn, J. E. Evans, A. R. Longtreet.
S. Carolina Con.—Wm. Capers, W. M. Wight

nan, C. Betts, S. Dunwody, H. A. C. Walker.

Baltimore Con.—H. Slicer, J. A. Gere, N. J. B. Morgan, T. B. Surgent, C. B. Tippett, G. Philadelphia Con .- T. J. Thompson, H. White,

New Jersey Con .-- Thomas Neal, Thom New Jersey Con.—Thomas Neat, Thomas Sovereign—68.
Sovereign—68.
Sick 2—Baltimore Conference—John Davis.
Philadelphia Con.—J. T. Cooper.
The preamble and resolution were adopted.
The decision was announced by the Chair.

Additional Texas Document.

The following Message was yesterday trans-itted by the President to the Senate, and, the injunction of secreey being removed therefrom by that body, was ordered to be published: WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1844. To the Senate of the United States:

he 28th ult., upon the subject of a "private let er." quoted in the instruction from the late Mr. ir to the Charge d' Affaires of the United

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of

tates in Texas, dated the 8th of August last. transmit a report from the Secretary of State, o whom the resolution was referred. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 3, 1844. To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to ac-

knowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ult., requesting the President to communicate to that body "the whole of the private letter' from London, with its date, quoed by the American Secretary of State in his bushy head, and turning the face belong etter of the 9th [8th?] of August, 1843, to the so as to meet his own,) should take me United States Charge in Texas, so far as the fine me, and compel me, with whips, to work same applies to Texas; and all other letters from the same person relative to the annexation of tell me he had done it for charity, I should never tell me he had done it for charity, I should never the same person relative to the annexation of tell me he had done it for charity, I should never be able to puzzle out how it could be. [Applaus to the United States; also, that the President be requested to inform the Senate of the name of the writer of said 'private letter;' and whether the said writer was employed by the heard it said that the gospel of Jesus Christ will heard it said that the gospel of Jesus Christ will heard it said that the gospel to do Government of the United States in Europe; do away slavery; but he and if so, a copy of the instructions under which away slavery, when the away slavery, when their life, conversation, ed him, the character in which he acted, by them appointed the amount of money which e receieved, and out of what fund it was paid." must not think to deceive me.

In reply, the undersigned has the honor to re-port to the President that, after diligent inquiry, no letter of the character referred to can be found on the files of this Department, nor any vidence that such has ever been placed on them Ie is unable to ascertain the name of the writer in question from any documents in posses-sion of the Department, & presumes that the letter referred to in the resolutionof the Senate, being "private," is amongst the private papers of the late Mr. Upshur.

Respectfully submitted. I.C. CALHOUN.

An attempt is making to harmonize the friends of Mr. Polk and John Tyler, According to the Horse New York American the plan is:

"That in all the States but one Electoral Ticket shall be run, and that the friends of each shall have their ballots headed with the name of their favorite candidate for the Presidency and submit them to the electors for their choice, giving every voter the opportunity of selecting his ticket; that when the ballots are counted, the candidate for resident having the most shall be entitled to end shall receive the electoral vote of the State. Thus will Mr. Tyler obtain the votes of his friends among the people—thus will bemocratic rainci-

luys after you receive it, General Henderson, the and harmonious. Justice will then be rendered to the great and good, man who has so ably ad I shall soon repair to Galveston, and the Presi-ministered the government and brought prosper tent will go to Houston, in order to be nearer to ity and honor upon our country. Through this sach other, and where we can have the readiest arrangement the Democratic party would be enabled to poll its entire strength. poll bundreds and thousands of votes which Polk never could receive; and so vice cersa. The friends of Tyler would rally for the Democratic minees for Congress and State officers with zeal and enthusiasm, and give health, strength, and vigor, and conquest, to the unflinching Demand vigor, and conquest, to the unflinchi of John Tyler are not afraid to go before the people in this manner, and will cheerfully go in-to the fight with the "double headed" electoral ticket, provided the friends of Polk, who made sition, will commit themselves to abide

> From the N. V. Trilinge. Methodist General Conference. TWENTY-NINTH DAY .-- MONDAY, June 3 Bisnop Hepping in the chair.

Mr Slicer presented the following resolu-Resolved, That it is the sense of this Confernce that the vote of Saturday last, in the case of Bishop Andrew, be understood as advisory only, and not in the light of a Judicial man-

Resolved, That the final disposition of Bishop Andrew's case be postponed until the General Conference of 1848, in conformity with the suggestion of the Bishops' Address presented to the Conference on Friday the 31st o Mr Strop said he thought the adoption of

these resolutions, or some others explaining the vote of Saturday, was due to all the parties concerned, since there were different opinions as to the proper meaning of the vote. It stood be-fore the public now like the Delphi Oracle, liable to any interpretation which any individual migh Dr. PECK said he he hoped the mover of the

resolutions would consent to delay action upon them for a time, as many of the members were absent, and the question was one of great im-Mr. Slicer said he had no objection to a post ponement of the resolutions for an hour or

until absent members should return. Mr. EARLY suggested that the Conference might vote upon the resolutions without debate, as he presumed they would be willing to do, and give the absent members the opportunity to vote on their return if they wished to do so.

Mr. Sandford was opposed to the resolutions entirely, regarding them as of a novel and unprecedented character. He thought it extrardinary indeed that the minority should call upon the majority to explain their vote, and he by making any explanations. He had not himliked the resolution, though he voted elf exactly in favor of it, but he was content to leave it to speak for itself.

Mr. Steadman moved to lay the resolution the table for the present, and on this questien the yeas and nays being taken, were as sollows:— Yeas 75, Navs 68.

ern, each to posses equal powers, &c. On motion of Dr. Bangs, the resolution were referred to aCommittee of seven, and the reporters were requested not to publish them until this Comittee should submit their report. The Chair subsequently announced the Committee on the reselutions, as follows; William Capers, William Winans, Thomas Crowdor, James Porter, Glezen Nillmore, Peter Akers, L. L. Hamline, John Da

Suicide.

A singular case of Suicide occurred on th Steamboat Lancet, this morning, while lying at

vis, P. P. Sanford.

A man by the name of Ketchum, belonging, as we understood, at Newark, O., deliberately took off his coat and hat, and put his head in the fly-wheel, while the engine was in motion; it was immediately crushed.

speech of an Old Methodist Preacher.

Mr. Finley, is known in the West, as one of the most honest, simple-hearted, zealous preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We find the correspondence of the Boston Courier the pass by a large majority if pressed to a vote, but following report of his speech in the General Conference on the case of Bishop Andrew.

Mr. Finley of Ohio said: "The Methodist

Church has always condemned slavery. I deny that it ever had any conservativeness for it. The

aid here, that masters treat their slaves like their

own children! Do they put their children under

cannot understand how slaves are held for charity

If my old brother White here, (taking hold of

me cry, but they can't convince me. I offered the substitute from the best feelings of my heart, as

the very farthest that I could go, without giving

up principle; which I never will, if it takes the hair off my head, or the head off my shoulders."

NUMBER OF GRAINS OF CORN IN A BUSHEL

weight and number of a Winchester bushel of

Weight in lbs. No. in grain

him. The father of the injured

550,000 520,000

1,25,000

11,000

An English farmer has given the following

the result of an experiment to ascertain

each of the undermentioned sorts of grain:

ing a person named Richard Marrall, tothe May or's office, charged with seduction, a part of his

female seeing the attempt to rescue, drew a pis tol, which went off as he was cocking it, shat tering his left hand, and the load taking effect if the groin of one of the officers named John Beck. Another officer named J. H. Long, re-

Barley .....

Poplar pens......64

bushy head, and turning the face belonging to it,

the field like cattle?

verseers, to be driven in

only conservativeness it has ever had has been for the ministers, out of tenderness to them, beference hours. cause they had involved themselves in it, just as we are urged to do in the present case. been a preacher in slave States. Thirty years ago he was assigned to the Western Conference, which then included all beyond the Alleghanies -Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alaba ma, and Mississippi. Then we preached that slavery was a sin. Peter Cartwright, (pointing to a veteran minister and delegate) is my witness; he was with me, and will confirm what Committee, and say. I was in Georgia, where my brother was president of a college. I had then just returned from the Indians. My brother said, "Now, I want you to preach about the Indians, and tell some anecdotes of them." No, brother said, No, brother said, I Conferences. Adopted. cannot do it. If you bring these slaveholders t hear me, I will preach to them against slavery I must tell them their crime; perhaps it is the la chance I shall have. He said, "no, you won't; but I said I would, and I did. There were n tant intelligence from Hayti. laws against emancipation, until the Methodist preachers, instead of telling the people that lavery is a sin, become slaveholders themselves. The physicians, instead of curing the disease, propogated it, calling it soundness. Laws were passed against emancipation, and then the plea of necessity was set up. I was born in a slave State: my father was a slaveholder: and while I was a boy, twelve years old, I emancipated the slaves that fell to me. I led them to Ohio, dug out troughs, and pounded corn for them, until they could raise it for themselves. It has been

it sale to let it remain there. do away slavery; but how is the gospel to do away slavery, when the ministers of the gospel persed. The refugees, who took refuge i censured by the Kingston editors for not having remained. apparent that they could have maintained their

be the Griffin. (a French war steamship,

ing towards Jacmel, was passed by the Avon

Several parties in Jacmel sent down specie by

A Kensington paper of the 14th ult., furnishs the annexed extract of a letter, dated Gonaives he 6th ult:

they disown being under the authority of President Herard. They took possession of this town yesterday morning—all with due order, and all tranquil. They have at last succeeded in gelting the worthy Col. Denie named General for is town and its vicinity. All will now go on well."

The Military in Paris. A Paris correspondent of the Boston Adveriser, writes: "It is impossible not to feel here, every mon

that one is in a garrisoned city, and to expenence that insecurity of personal freedom which military power produces. There is a review of troops at the Court of the Touilleries every moning. The military there assembled, is the force which is on duty for the day, and furnishes guards for all the public buildings, and any place where a crowd may be expected, ee them at all the theatres-and any person who gives a party or opens his shop at this sees son, for public exhibition, is protected by a de-

The Course of Time.

Translated from a beautiful Spanish Poem, by Mar

O! let the soul its slumber break, Arouse its senses and awake.

To see how soon Life, with its giories, glides away, And the stern footsteps of decay Come stealing on. How pleasure, like the passing wind, Blows by, and leaves us nought behind

But grief at last How still our present happing Seems to the wayward fancy less And while we eye the rolling tide Down which our flowing m

Away so fast; Let us the present hour employ. And deem each future dream, a joy Already past, Let no vain hope deceive the mind-No happier let us hope to find,

Like them the present shall delight-Like them decay. Our lives as hasting streams must be That into one engulfing sea, Are doomed to fall-The sea of death, whose waves roll on,

Alike the river's lordly tide. Alike the humble riv'lets glide, To that sad wave-Death levels property and pride-

Within the grave. Our birth is but a starting place, Life is the running of the race And death the goal; There all those glittering toys are hought-

Say, then, how poor and little worth: Are all those glittering toys of earth, That here us here Dreams of the sleep that death must break Alas! before it bids us wake,

Reported for the Tribune THIRTIETH DAY-TUESDAY, June 4

We disappear.

ck, from the Committee on Slavery, preented the following resolution: "Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the General Conference of 1840, on the

Dr. Capers presented a series of resolutions ture action. The motion was lost, proposing a plan for dividing the Church into two General Conferences, the Nrthern and South-Mr. Collins moved that the resolution be so anal of 1840 all the proceedings in the case of Silas Comfort, the resolutions on colored test ny having grown out of that case.

> the right of one General Conference to "ex punge" a portion of the records of a preceding General Conference? He hoped, if such was the bject of the motion, it would not be pressed.
>
> Mr. Collins said that such was not his mean

ing. He simply intended to rescind the whole instead of a part of the proceedings growing on of the case alluded to. He thought this was the only fair course for all parties. Dr. Winans regretted that there should be any an willingness to postpone action on this question

should report? If we were to seperate, why sting each other in parting?
Dr. Peck said the Committee were nearly not nanimous in the opinion that the action in the case of Silas Comfort was of no force as a preedent, and that the matter stood upon the Jour

Conference. Dr. Bangs had no doubt the resolution would defer action for the present, he would move, that if be postponed until the Committee on Dr. Ca-

ted vesterday on his resolutions respecting a de vision of the Church, be allowed to sit in Cor

Mr. Sandford, a member of the Con was opposed to granting the request. He ha responsibilities to meet on the floor of the Con ference, which he was unwilling to set aside for such a purpose. He hoped there would be no session in the afternoon, and then the Commitee would have time to do the business assigned

Mr. Sandford was excused from serving. that the members of the Texas Conference mee

together once more before dividing into two Important from Hayti. By the way of Jamaica, we have received says the N. O. Picayune of the 2d., inst., impu

Kingston Royal Gazette, President Heralds rule in Hayti is at an end. The Royal Mail Company's steamship Avon has reached Port Royal having touched at Jacmel, and brings the unex pected information that Gurrier, Due de Christo phe, is now President of the whole Island o Hayti. Herard was still on the Spanish frontiers The alarm was twice given at Jacmel that Hel ard's army was about to make an attack on the town. The fleet belonging to the republic, consisting of one brig of 250 tons, mounting from 12 to 14 guns, five schooners, and two sloops, all armed, has declared in favor of Gurrier, and were lying at Jacmel when the Avon left. whole town was in the greatest excitement, and the males displayed their tattered uniforms which more resembled the attire of pirates than that of an army. The black party had gained the entire ascendency. A vessel, supposed to

the Avon, to be lodged at Kingston, not deeming ker reported in New York, to have heard, while lying off that port, was real. Gen. Herard was entirely defeated near there, and his troops disnaica, from the broils in their own island, are With a show of determination, it ground, say the English editors.

"The Cape has published a manifesto, by which

To-morrow than to-day Our golden dreams of yore were bright

O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne, And swallow at

kin

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At (

At 1

clock,

1 o'elo

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The rich and poor sleep side by side

The path alone of all unsought, Is found of all.

Methodist General Conference. Bishop Morris in the Chair.

the testimony of colored persons in Church trials be and the same are hereby rescinded." Dr. Winans moved to lay the resolution on the able, not, he said, to give it the go-by, but for fu-

Mr. Early inquired what brother Collins mean y this motion? Did he mean to mutilate the purnal, and thus introduce here the question of

for the present. A Committee had been appointed to consider a plan for amicable division of the Church, and why not wait till this Comm

nal in such a shape as to require no action of this

pers' resolutions submit their report. The motion was agreed to.
Dr. Capers asked that the Committee appoin-

The Conference granted the request of the

Mr. Fowler presented a resolution providing

nst., ar ntil th ain a n brenoor fternoo The p Loc Nev Che

> Ripley ailles ne o'c e wel The isting

A gen prested will ther

ed a w esa, bu o a fri med "You long als can be

longed rest. I press, h my frie bonds? newspa of the l

their hithough observe hostilitand we with the has laid

Beck. Another officer named J. H. Long, received a few shot in one of his legs. Beck was taken to the hospital, where he is lying in a dangerous condition.—New York Sun.

## Wednesday, June 12, 1844. Facts for the People.

contain an eloquent article on Slavery, from articles entitled, "Monstrous Annual Control of Control will be good for circulation among all sorts of politicians, but especially will be issued brothren. An extra quantity will be issued dal serf system of the Gallic race." to meet the extra demand. The next numbrothren. An extra quant. The next numto meet the extra demand. The next numto mee pecanally auspice of the brethren. Thus do we intend to furnish the "Facts," it will be recollected, is, 121 the "Facts," It will be to purchase most exalted excents a year. Those who wish to purchase but to Athens? cents a year. Those who wish to be an extra quantity of the number about to be an extra quantity of the number about to be issued, can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. issued, can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. issued, can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. issued, can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. The more of these tracts we can get circulated, the better.

# The Youth's Monthly Visiter,

In accordance with the peculiar views of there will be two editions of each number-one, with, the other, without, Music. The edition, with music, will be supplied to all out this accompaniment.

is now on its way to subscribers.

By a table of contents in another column, the reader may judge what kind of fare is

The publisher is gratified with the very kind and flattering notices taken of the increased assurance, that the work is specialy adapted to the wants of Youth.

efforts to increase its circulation.

### One Dollar Newspaper --- A New Proposition --- A Fine Chance to Wipe out Old

Scores. Clubs of ten may have this paper at one dollar

copy, for one year, in advance. use, where an old subscriber sends on, HIS ARREARS he says-EF FIRST PAID UP.

uliarly valuable to farmers and country mer-

### Liberty Meeting in Hamilton.

revolutionize this country, if we will,

It is due to the Liberty men of Highland to attendance at Greenfield, Monroe, and Leesurgh, at the times appointed: but I have since nade an arrangement with the Liberty Assocition of said county, to fill the appointments at the convenience of the people.

#### WALTER C. YANCY, T LIBERTY MEETINGS.

Friends of Freedom attend!

ollowing Liberty meetings will be held-At Hanover, Columbiana co., Thursday, June

At Carrollton, Carroll co., Friday, June 14, 1 clock, P. M.

, l o'clock, P. M. Cadiz, Harrison co, Tuesday, June 18, 10'-

Smithfield, Jefferson co., Wednesday, June 19, Steubenville, Jefferson co., Thursday, June

20, 1 o'clock, P. M. Warrenton, Jefferson co., Friday, June 21, 1

clock, P. M

Martinsville, Belmont co., Saturday, June 22. o'clock, P. M.

### Liberty Meetings! FOR HAMILTON COUNTY.

The meetings for the campaign will open with a Mass invention, at Mr. Pleasant, on Saturday, the 15th nst., and will be held at different places, through the onnty, on every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, leasant Convention will open at eleven o'clock in the enoon, and continue through the afternoon and evenag; the subsequent meetings will be held at three, in the ernoon. Speakers from Cincinnati may be expected.

The present appointments are
Mr. Pleasant, Saturday, June 15, 11 A. M., LCCKLAND, Wednesday, June 19, 3 P, M., New Haven, Saturday, June 22, 3 P. M, Chevior, Wednesday, June 26, 3 P. M. general attendance from the whole County is rested at Mt. Pleasant: meetings for July and August

### here he arranged. Ripley County Convention.

one o'clock, P. M.

We hope the friends will see to it, that it

## well sustained. The Toils of the Daily Press-

The Baltimore Sun states that a gentleman of

known the willing, voluntary, unbroken service which the true servant of a free press must render. My weekly charge has been more than I with such pathetic eloquence by Job, I have done donged for the shadow, which tells the hour of press, how can I but feel for you, my brother, my friend, when you bind yourself in six-fold the shadow, which you bind yourself in six-fold the shadow, which tells the hour of press, how can I but feel for you, my brother, any friend, when you bind yourself in six-fold the shadow, which tells the hour of press, how can I but feel for you, my brother, any friend, when you bind yourself in six-fold the shadow. They are to hold a meeting the shadow which has probably ere this taken up its line of march for the mountains.

They are to hold a meeting the shadow which has probably ere this taken up its line of march for the mountains.

## The Monstrons Alliance-The Northern

The leaders of the Southern Democracy, havfacts for the Food out the June ing exposed the dreadful consequences to be ap-In a few days, we snan have the prehended under a social system where the working classes are free, and participate in the Govcontain an eloquent article on a series of ernment, contrast with them the vast benefits the pen of Cassius M. Clay; and a series of flowing from their events. the pen of Cassius M. Clay; and a series of flowing from their system which enslaves these articles entitled, "Monstrous Allinnee--- flowing from their system which enslaves these

"Ours," says Mr. Pickens, "is the ancient sys tem of Society that existed among the Greeks will be good for circulation among the Greeks and Romans, and to a certain extent in the feu-

brethren. Thus do we intend to furnish specimens of art and taste and refinement—where for the loftiest and purest strains of pomost exalted examples of arms and patriotism,

issued, can have them as sent in forthwith. We hope orders may be sent in forthwith. mer were open, frank and bold; the latter have more ingenuity, duplicity and cunning. The modern system of ruling classes through the government, and party ascendancy, rests upon du-

Be it remembered, that the Slavery of the In accordance with the peculiar views or some of the readers of the Visiter, hereafter The subjects of its respect to the subject of races different from the African. This system, good democrat, your chosen allies think infinitely preferable, to the modern free labor sysedition, with music, with edition, with music, with a desire to have it withman and the Laborer, with the rich man and The June number of this little periodical Employer. What would become of you, could these propagandists of Slavery succeed in imbuing the whole nation with their sentiments!] Listen to another of your oracles-George McDuffie.

supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility, after movements.

AND ALL THE OTHER APPENDAGES OF A HEREDITARY

The President s Visiter throughout the country; and feels an emancipated, and admitted, BLEACHED or unanancipated, and admitted, BLEACHED or unbleached, to an equal participation in our political
privilege, what a commentary should we furnish
we hope our friends will continue their
florts to increase its circulation.

The law Newspapers -- A New Proposi-

John C. Calhoun speaks in the same strain; arrives at Washington city. You will peraud remember, Messrs. Pickens and Elmore, ceive it to be our opinion that the appearand remember, Messrs. Pickens and Elmore. Calhoun men, would never have pledged South Carolina to the support of Mr. Polk, without a Carolina to the support of Mr. Polk, without a After a club has been forwarded from any person subscribing at the same Post Office, whether an old or a new subscriber, may have been your great man for the last eight years, and will diet to the support of Mr. Polk, without a gainst Texas, and it will be far better to check a movement of hostility than to oppose it, even successfully after it has moved. The first shock is not an act of open war; the analysis of the same Post Office, whether an old or a new subscriber, may have been your great man for the last eight years, and will diet to result from the negotiance and it will be far better to check a movement of hostility than to oppose it, even successfully after it has moved. The first shock is not an act of open war; the

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is For the satisfaction of our numerous subscribers, we may state, that our club system is operating finely. From all parts of the country,

difficult to establish and maintain free institutions

stood by the meditation of England and the
United States, both are bound in good faith
to take care that no violation of this proclato take care that no violation of this proclaerd file to the power of Mexico, if at all to be
dreaded, can in that event, only be paralyzto take care that no violation of this proclaerd file to the country,

difficult to establish and maintain free institutions re are receiving subscribers. We shall soon in all wealthy and highly civilized nations, where we are receiving subscribers announce four thousand such institutions do not exist. Every plantation is a little community, WITH THE MASTER AT ITS HEAD, WHO CONCENTRATES IN HIM-SELF THE UNITED INTERESTS OF CAPInd its Commercial Departmen t will make it pe- TAL AND LABOR, OF WHICH HE IS THE COMMON REPRESENTATIVE."

This is Mr. Calhoun's metaphysical way of stating the fact, that in the South the capitalis owns not only his own money, but the body and Liberty Meeting in Hamilton.

Let the Liberty Men of old Hamilton see to it, that the appointments for meetings, of which we publish a notice, below, be well sustained. We

As we have already remarked, these sentiments characterize the whole so-called Democay that unavoidable circumstances prevented racy of the South, whether it bares the brand, Whig or Democratic.

WATEINS LEIGH, who lately took so prominent a part at the great Whig Convention, in Baltimore, which nominated Henry Clay, contended in 1829, ome future time, which will be most likely to in the Virginia Convention, that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy fill exactly the same place as the aves. He further says: "I have as sincere a regard for that people as any man who lives among them. But, I ask gentlemen to say, Immediately after the meeting of the Ohio A- whether they believe that those who depend on erican A. S. Society at Salem, Columbiana their daily labor for their daily subsistence, can unty, on the 11th and 12th of June next, the or do ever enter into political affairs? They

never do-never will-never can." Insufferable arrogance and an uncontrollable lust of domination are the legitimate offspring of this bastard Democracy. Hence, your South-At New Market, Harrison co., Monday, June ern allies always claim the chief offices, and the subordinate ones are assigned by them to their creatures. Hence too the tone of contempt with which they always speak of men who earn their

bread by the sweat of their brow. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, another of you precious allies, in a debate last Congress on West Point Academy, referring to some of the argu. ments of an Illinois member against it, remarked, that they might "answer very wellfor Far-

MEES, but not for ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE!" "To those lofty virtues," says a writer in the the number of the Southern Literary Messenger for last December—"To those lofty virtues, which in the time of the Plantagenets-the old Baronial days of England-when the feudal sys antil the Presidential election. A thorough canvass may am a majority of old Hamilton against the three Slaveding Candidates for the Chief Magistracy. The Mt. relation existing between master and slave, in the Southern States, no slight resemblance may be traced, they (slaveholders) lay an especial claim. A chivalrous daring—a spirit that may break, but never bend—an estimate placed upon individual honor which counts all els e as dus in the balance-virtues such as these, are the

From all these extracts, it is manifest that these slaveholders regard themselves as a superior order-a caste with exclusive privilegesas the chivalry-the aristocracy-the nobility of the country. They number, all told, some two A convention of the friends of Liberty in Ripley county, Indiana, will be held at Versailles the third San and you, Northern Democracy, by your leaders, whose sympathy with Democracy is all a sham, are tricked into a sailles the third Saturday, in June next, at ratification of their arrogant claims. You concede to them the right to determine your polic to dictate your candidates, to fill the offices of the republic. And yet, you call yourselves Demo

peculiar birth-right of the Southern people."

From such degradations, the Liberty men would redeem the country. Against the sec-tional selfish policy of these slaveholders, they would direct their efforts. For the redemption inguished attainments, who formerly conducdistinguished attainments, who formerly conducted a weekly paper with much ability and success, but who is now travelling in Europe, writes to a friend in this country, who has recently assumed the charge of adaily paper, as follows:

"You must live in and for the paper. There is no escape from this voluntary, and yet lifetong slavery. For now nearly ten years, I have known the willing, voluntary, unbroken service which the condition of brutes.

with the hought that his mere relice, when he would make up that will constitute and bind work, too, in the marry-spirit content even has laid him down in the dust, will constitute a glorious and eternal temple of truth shall stand."

"The Oregon emigrants number, it is thought, embracing men, women and children, about fifteen hundred souls. They are to hold a meeting teen hundred souls. They are t

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur.

Legation of the United States, with full powers to treat for the United States, with full powers to treat for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and that Colonel Henders to the United States, and that Colonel Henders on, the Minister appointed by this Government for that purpose, had set out for Wash.

I the 22d of February, were received by the should apprehend that he has power to embassive of the provide the provide ploy this force at the period indicated in my of the annexation of the territory of Texas to that of the United States you have been heretofore apprized; and of his readiness, by field at being enabled to assure Mr. Jones sire you are well aware. He regards the messure as one of vital importance to both parties, and as recommended by the highest considerations of a sound public policy.

Entertaining these views, the President is gratified to perceive in the course you have pursued in your intercourse with the authorities of Texas the evidences of a cordial co-operation in this cherished object of with the Commissioners of Mexico to a distant.

Enclosed I send, also, the copy of a "se- al authority to stipulate. safety, and would be very efficient on that lations.

to go to Houston and Galveston in order to fa- conflict with these views. ment of a cessation of hostilities, without limit of time, having been induced as undertice and common sense, has been given by Mexico to Texas, and until it is given both England and the United States are bound in good faith to resist any Texas. sudden invasion of Texas by Mexico, op-

posing even force to force.

Is it not proper that the Mexican Government be apprised of this in due time, if the view is correct? And is it not best that an imposing force Be kept at Vera Cruz to check a movement by land or sea against Texas? For Mexico will not even attempt an invasion by land if she sees it is to be resisted, upon the principles above mentioned, by an immediate attack upon Vera Cruz by wa-

You will see that I am anxious to check, by the appearance of an imposing force, even the incipient steps of an hostile invasion of Texas by Mexico, because it will be much more easy to heal the wound inflicted on Mexico by the severance of her Texian ter-States, if it is not accompanied with the efusion of blood. Nor can there he the least prospect for the angry grumbling of other Powers, if there is no open war for them to interfere in.

Permit me sir, to congratulate you, the President, and my beloved country, upon the almost inevitable success of this great measure of annexation, the happy termination of so many impended difficulties, and the great and most brilliant success of the Administration and of the Department under your more immediate control.

Whatever can be done to ensure your final success in this measure, fraught with countless almost inconceiveable blessings to my country, has already been done here. The rest must be done at Washington city. treaty made there will be received and tified here with loud shouts and acclamations by the people, and the Government here will heartily participate in the general

joy. Let there be no unnecessary delay on the part of my Government in the final adjustment of this measure. Urge upon all concerned the absolute necessity of dispatch and the evils of delay. Despatch will secure peaceable acquisition of this almost invaluable country. Delay may bring on a war immensely expensive in blood and treasure, and result in the loss of all sought to be gained.

Your obedient servant, W. S. MURPHY. To the Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, Secretary of State of the United States.

[Secret Order.] WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) FEB. 19, 1844. Sir: You will sail without delay to Vera the Republic of Texas, a copy of which is ruz, remaining there so long only as to as- herewith enclosed.

certain if any expedition, by land or sea, is meditated or in progress against Texas by It is very desirable, also, that the officer commanding such American vessels of war as may be lying in Vera Cruz, or that you may fall in with on your cruize, should know

that their presence in the Gulfat Vera Cruz, or at Galveston, or on the line of sailing between those two ports, is every necessary at this time, and that, if they have not or ders to that effect, they will soon receive such, in all probability; and that the naval force of the United States will be required to prevent any invasion of the Texian coast which may be meditated by Mexico or by any other Power giving her aid and assistance for that purpose.

If General Thompson should arrive at

the United States on a steamer. You will return to Galveston as quick as ossible, two or three days only being allow-

ed you for the above purpose at Vera Cruz. Yours, &c., W. S. MURPHY.

Lieut. J. A. DAVIS, Commanding U. S. sshooner Flirt. Mr. Nelson to Mr. Murphy.

No. 15.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1844. SIR: Your despatch No. 21, with accompanying correspondence with the Secretary of State of the Government of Texas, the copy of your order to Lieut. Davis, in com-habitants of Texas at a proper time, he is mand of the Flirt, and your private letter of unwilling that the authorities of Texas

ment for that purpose, had set out for Washington some days before the arrival of Capt.

Todd. It being the intention of Capt. Todd to return immediately to Washington. I a-

cret order" to Commandant Davis, of the United States schooner Flirt, which was gainst a foreign Power, with which the United States schooner States schooner Flirt, which was given at the earnest solicitation of General ted States are at peace, is not within the Houston, and consonant to my own opinion competency of the President; and whilst he nant of results at once glorious and benefit of the propriety of the measure as one of is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent cial to both countries-renews to Mr. Jones forecast and precaution. And I trust that precaution and as preliminary to the propositive propo State, will not only approve of it as such, but will give it immediate co-operatition and United States, a naval and military force to be directed to the defence of the inhabitants and territory of Texas, at a proper time, he would be very desirable if a war steamer, cannot permit the authorities of that Govdrawing not more than twelve or thirteen ernment or yourself to labor under this misfeet of water, could be sent to Galveston.... apprehension that he has power to employ one of that class could enter that port with them at the period indicated by your stipumy subscribers, showing the amount due to me

It is not less important that a body of Charge d'Affaires of the Texian Governal times requested them to send me the money light troops and a few hundred heavy infanment, has been, and Gen. Henderson, who is by Mail to New York. I have not, however, try should be held in readiness on the line daily expected here, will be fully advertised. "In a word, the institution of domestic slavery of Texas, and subject to my order in their In the mean time, the President desires that you will at once countermand your instruc-The President and myself having agreed tions to Lieut. Davis as far as they are in \$4 each. It would cost more than it would

cilitate our correspondence with the Government of the United States, and at the same will be taken that the commanders of the natime receive the earliest notice of the move-

I am happy, however, to believe that no ance of an imposing force in the Gulf will check any movement on the part of Mexico check any movement on the part of Mexico Power, is likely to result from the negotia-

Advices of a late date from Mexico au- pointed the paper on the same terms; provided that in every will dictate to you four years longer. Hear what second is. Beside, we can allege that the thorize the belief that the negotiation beproclamation issued by the Texian Govern-tween that Power and Texas has been suspended. If this be so, it will render immediate annexation most important to Texas, ed by the prompt execution of our common mation be made by either party without purpose. But we have good reason to bethe previous notice required by the laws of lieve that no such dread need be entertained; nations, as well as by the principles of jus- and that, in the present exhausted condition No such notice of her finances, she has the ability neither to equip nor for any continuous period to sustain a hostile force within the limits of

> In the actual condition of our relations with Texas, it will occur to you, as being altogether important, that the favorable tendencies of that Government should be fortified and strengthened, and that you should avail yourself of all proper and suitable occasions to impress its authorities with a of the South. strong sense of the earnest desire of the President to introduce them into the privileges of our Union, and of his fixed purpos to exert his whole authority to carry out this desire, and in the mean time to extend to Texas every protection that his Constitutional powers may enable him to afford.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN NELSON. Secretary of State, ad interim. Hon. W. S. MURPHY, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun to Messrs. Van Zandt aud Hen-

WASAINGTON, April 11, 1844. GENTLEMAM: The letter adressed by Mr. Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to which you have called my attention, dated Washington, 17th of January, 1844, has been laid before the President of

the United States.
In reply to it, I am directed by the President to say that the Secretary of the Navy 90 has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico 1111 to meet any emergency; and that similar or-ders have been issued by the Secretary of War to move the disposable military forces on our southwestern frontier for the same 158 purpose. Should the exigency arise to which 16th you refer in your note to Mr. Upshur, I am urther directed by the President to say that, during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all for-

eign invasion. I have the honor to be, &c. J. C. CALHOUN. To Messrs, J. Van Zandt, and

J. P. HENDERSON, Ministers from the Republic of Texas Mr. Murphy to the Secretary of State.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GALVESTON, (TEXAS,) APRIL 14, 1844. SIR: Your despatch No. 15, of the 11th March, was received on the 11th April, and on the day following the undersigned ad-dressed a note to the Secretary of State of

The United States schooner Flirt was absent from this port only four days under the order to which you allude. She was driven back by adverse winds. The object of sending her out was purely to obtain informa-

tion. &c. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. W. S. MURPHY To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE of the United States.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GALVESTON. TEXAS, APRIL 12, 1844. Sir: The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of the Republic of Texas, has the honor of informing Mr. Jones that whilst his Govern Vera Cruz whilst you are there, offer him a passage to Galveston in the Flirt, where I wish much to see him, whence he can go to ceiving that his zeal for the accomplish-ment of objects alike beneficial and interest-ing to both countries had led him beyond the strict line of his instructions. That the President of the United States considers himself restrained by the Constitution of the Union from the employment of the army and navy against a foreign Power with whom the United States are at peace; and that whilst the President of the United States is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent pre-caution, and as preliminary to the proposed negotiation, to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and on the southern borders of the United States a sufficient naval and military force to be directed to the defence of the in

to return immediately to Washington. I avail myself of his politeness to communicate to you the correspondence between this cation to the Hon. Anson Jones of the 14th of February, that you have suffered your part of the United States, which led to the appointment of Colonel Henderson with the authority above mentioned.

of that intercourse, he regrets to perceive in Mexico is yet in tull force, and will continue, by express agreement, until they meet again to resume negotiations. Long before that time can arrive, the great question will doubtless be settled and the just wishes of instructions, and to commit the President to measures for which he has no constitution. have been consummated.

an event so full of interest and preg

W. S. MURPHY.

Once Again.

Of these impressions, Mr. Van Zandt, the of my connexion with the Press. I have severlars remains due to me, in sums of 1, 2, 3 and come to, for me to go after it, and yet I cannot since, they have been selling through the week at 7c pe time receive the earnest notice of the move ments of the Mexican forces, will leave this place in eight or ten days, when we hope to hear from you as soon as Colonel Henderson hear from you as soon as Colonel Henderson learnest notice of the move that they may be placed under your control that they may be placed under your control to me, let them send me what they are able to me, let them send me what they are able to can be had at 2c per head; all of the early we numerical subscribers yet in arrears. Now if on Monday morning which were quite ripe to me, let them send me what they are able to me, let them send me what they are able to me, let them send me what they are able to me, and sav at the same time it is all they can pay, and say at the same time it is all they can can be had at 2c per head; all of the early vegetables can me of their inability, and I will forgive them the quart.

Green Pease are becoming rather too large, and we from every one, by the first Mail, after they get this paper, which will put an end to my disap-

whatever the answers may be, to every one who does answer in any way, I shall remain sincerely thy friend, ARNOLD BUFFUM. New York, 6 mo. 1, 1844.

Davis and Fairfield.

Proscription is the fixed policy in all the na-ional conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties. Ex-Governor Davis was proscribed by the slaveholders, because he did his duty, in refusing to give up a colored man on a false charge. Governor Fairfield met the same fate in the Demcratic national Convention, for a similar case. The following is from the Boston Courier.

"It is said that the reason the Democrats drop Convention—at which he received the highest letter about a fugitive slave, or a person arres-

For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY, For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS.

LIBERTY TICKET

or onto.
For Governor LEICESTER KING OF TRUMBULL COUNTY. FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
SAMUEL LEWIS, of Hamilton Co
JAMES H. PAINE, " Lake

1st District, John Marson, of Hamilton Co

1 44			
u .	JOSEPH HOWELL,	44	Butler.
1	JAMES MORROW,	6 .	Green.
h "	JOHN T. STEWART,	64	Clark.
h "	ALEX'R. TEMPLETON,	66	Hardin,
it "	JOSHUA MAYNARD,	66	Seneca.
h a	WILLIAM KEYES,	64-	Highland.
h "	ROBERT STEWART,	66	Ross.
h "	HUGH C. STEWART,	66	Fayette.
h "	LEVI W. KNOWLTON,	44	Licking.
h	ALLEN McNEIL,	44	Marion.
h 44	WILLIAM BLACKSTONE	,44	Athens.
h 46	DAVID PUTNAM. Jr.	66	Washington.
h "	PETER B. SARCHET,	60	Guernsey.
	WILLIAM WATERS,	66	Belmont.
h "	LUTHER BOYD,	4.8	Coshocton.
h "	JACOB HEATON,	44	Columbiana.
h "	ROBERT TAGGART.	44	Wayne.
h "	AUGUSTUS FULLER,	44	Trumbull.
h "	LUCRETIUS BISSELL,	86	Ashtabula.
13	TENCH C. STILES.	14	Erie.

### COMMERCIAL. Cincinnati;::::::: June 12, 1844.

Weekly Statement.

Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market of this city. FLOUR AND MEAL. .....bush. 31 @ GRAIN. 60 @ Wheat ..... Corn, in ear, ...... 70 @ )ats ...... SEEDS. ..... bush. 80 @ Dried ..... cwt. 4 00 @ Tongues doz. 3 00 @

Bulk—Shoulders, 4 2 @

Sides 4 3 @

Hams 4 34@ Salt-Sale of 150 bbls, coarse from vessel at \$1.50. ..... ..... ...... ..... Shoulders bbl. 8 75 @ Rump and Chine ... 5 00 @ Prime Leaf: ....... lb. 54@ 5100 No. 2..... " -Pilet ---- bbl. 2 25 @ Fresh, in market ... " -W. R. in casks... 61 @ 75 @ in boxes -..... bush. 70 @ 75 @ 1 00 @ Neats Foot ...... "

> SUGAR, -Havanna White --- lb.

Havanna Brown---

New Orleans-----

75 @

610

-		77.07
n-		Majerillo.
ıy		33
5	Sugar House 4 34 @ Country 50 @	38
V-	Country " 50 @	55
i-	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	1127 012
	Sait-Kanamba	25
35	Canesvilles a on a	23
to	Turks Island "	248
1-	MARKET.	W -1712
if	Butter-Fresh, single lb.,	20 15
	Firkin " "	an T
1	Firkin a a	8
1	Eggs, fresh, per doz. 6 & Lard, per lb. 5 & Beef, single quarter, per lb. 120	
843	Dard, per lu.	- 6
ı	beet, single quarter, per ib	2
0	Dressed Turkeys	11 44
8	Chickens	7104
	" Geese	of the
	Apples-Green, per bush60 @	80
-	" Dried	75
d	Peaches, per bush,87 @	1 00
-	Cranberries, "	_
	Potatoes, per bush	80
e	A terminalismonth lette Authritie	
11	REMARKS.	
	A PARAMETER AND THE STREET AND THE S	
f	The Weather-During the week has been	

regetation is further advanced this season than usual. nake their trips with a great deal'of regularity and

chants, but what they are doing as good a business as usual at this season of the year: the wholesale dealer mer. The business of the retail-houses continue as good and are nearly ready for the tenants. We notice out pavements; on Sycamore almost the entire p

THE MARKETS-Have been very well supplied, and at reasonable prices. Butter is quite plenty and good frest can be had at 10c per lb; an inferior article sells at

Eggs have been rather more scarce than a few week

most entirely taken the place of Old ones; we saw som two hundred subscribers yet in arrears. Now if Cabbage and Caulliflowers are quite abundant, and

now be had at a very reasonable price. Strawberries afe now ont of season, and Raspberri

ee Beans taking their place. String Beans can be had at 5c per half peck Cucumbers were selling during the latter part of the veek at 25c per dozen.

FLOUR-The market has been very dull during most o e week; on Wednesday there appeared to be some ac tivity in the market and 500 bris went off at \$3.124 .20, 206 bris at the latter price; but buyers have been afraid to purchase extensively even at those prices, and olders are unwilling to sell for less, preferring to hold on a while longer.

CITY MILLS Flour has been very dull and no transf

ns worthy of note have been made, 300 brls were sold on Friday at \$3.25, but most of the millers are not wiling to sell at those rates. keep the mills grinding; 60c is yet paid, although a

he present price of Flour it is too much. The prospect of an abundant harvesi is very good. Fo everal years past there has not been as much Wheat on he ground, and in so fine a condition as the present sea-In many parts of the country the crop has been in ured by the Fly, but we hear of no complaints of the kind in this neighborhood. We were told a few days ince by a gentleman in the country, that some fields of Wheat would be ready for the sickle this present week; e, himself, had to acres in one field which he designe

SUGAR-The market remains much as heretofore

MOLASSES-We have no change to note in the price or the market, good N. O. still commands 32c.

Coffee—The stock is still large with moderate de

TEA-There has been some little advance in the price within a few weeks and a still further advance may be ooked for, if the Eastern market can be taken as a cri

CHEESE-The recent heavy arrivals of this article have had considerable influence upon the market, and it is now selling at 5\abla ab\arrow according to quality. We notice severable designs the week of lots for shipment below at 6c nd in a retail way by the box at 61c DRIED FRUIT-There has been no change in the price or the demand since our last quotations. Apples continue to sell from store at 75c per bush.; and Peaches at

### DOMESTIC MARKETS. BOSTON, June 3 1844. Flour-No change exists of

tail demand. But little doing in Corn. Sales extra yellow 51, and good 50c; White 48c per bushel. NEW YORK, JUNE 4. Flour-The demand con ued limited and the price without any particular varia-tion; Genesee \$4.62\frac{1}{2}; Mich. and Onio \$4.50a4.51\frac{1}{4}, with

the quotations of Saturday, and sales confined to the re-

ceasional sales at 6c. off. Grain-No transactions of note in wheat-small sales t 95c. There was not much in market, except what vas in store. Northern corn is dull at 47a50c. Provisions-The advanced price of Pork contin

Prime is quoted at \$6.44a6.50; mess \$8.02\frac{1}{6}; Beef—The demand was again limited and the prices heavy. PITTSBURGH, June 5th. Flour-The market was on the decline and sales were made at \$3.121, although some brands brought as high as \$3.31. BUFFALO, June 5. Another heavy invoice of

fleece wool, some 75 bales came in to day from Ohio en route for a Utica manufacturer. Thedealers here are picking up considerable quantities of fleece, now being brought in by the farmers. The best of samples bring from 30 to 35 cents. Inferior below that mark. CLEVELAND, JUNE 6. Canal-The receipts up

to 2 o'clock P. M., are 4,261 bu. Wheat, 4,317 bu. Corn and 3,002 bbls Flour.

Flour-Little doing in flour to-day. We have but one ale to report—450 bbls. mixed goods brands at \$3.621. Wheat-Sale yesterday afternoon of 3500 bu. fair article at 76c. from store; to-day 3000 bu. good Southern at 77c.

corn—Sale of one boat load at 34c. Pork—Sale of 107 bhls inspected mess at \$8.

Lard Oil—The demand at the factories is more than the apply at 70c. per gallon. High Wines—Sale of 150 bbls High Wines at 20‡c.

	Wool-Sale of 1500 lbs 1 to 1 blood merino at	31c.
5	FOREIGN MARKETS.	. 1
	Prices of American Provision	
4	Beef per bbl of 200 lbs. in bond.	
024	Beer per um of co- to-	s. s. d.
00	United States Mess,	40a45 20a24
25	Prime,	8
00	Canadian Mess, Prime.	32a34
50	Old.	TOPAL A
_	Pork, per bbl of 200 lbs, in bond.	gen establis
4	United States Mess,	42n44
-	Prime,	42844
54	Canadian Mess, Prime,	and and
8	Bacon, duty paid.	1011100
-	Per cwt.	
124	Hams, per cwt, duty paid.	44856
64	Dry,	1 C. 8 C.
74	In sait, hCeese, per cwt, duty paid.	teols ad
90	Fine.	44a40 36a42
	Middling,	33a35
-	Ordinary,	
00	Lard, per cwt, duty paid.	35a36 6
25	Fine, Ordinary,	32a34 96a38
60	Inferior and Grease.	20830
00	Butter, per cwt, in bond.	ona koo
2 0/1		46a48
196	Canadian, (duty paid,)	35a37

MEAME CANAL. RECEIPTS FOR JUNE 10th. 81 bbls. Plour; 27 do Lard; 7 do Pork; 2 do Eggs; 12 do Pot sah; 5 do Flax Seed; 200 empty bhis.; 900 lbs Butter. Flour-The market remains much as it has been for few days past-small sales at \$3.121.

Ohio Life and Trust Co	prem
Lamvetia	) prem
Frankin	
Commercial	à prem
Commercial Bank Scioto	8 die
Chillicothe · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Lancaster	10 dis
Hamilton	10 dis
Lake Erie	5 die
Cleveland	an dia
Miami Exporting Co	35 dia
Miami Exporting Co	45 dis
Granville.	65 die
Mechanics and Traders'	Thin aut
Massillon	Bulario ad
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BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST

ew York .... 14" New Orleans hiladelphia ... 14" St. Louis ..... New York .... Exchange &c. at New Orleans. On London ..... 8 @ 9 prem .....5,22 @ 5,27 per doll France .....

U. S. Bank Notes ...... Kentucky Bank Notes ...... Cincinnati none 1 dis SORE WEAK AND INFLAMED EVES. Becker's Eve Balsam has performed in Cincinnati, some of the most astonishing cures, ever recorded. For "Pur ulent Oppthalmia," now prevailing most greviously

edy. Many intelligent families have used it with the hap-Fellow Citizens:-"Humanity induces me to known to the citizens of Cincinnati, who may be afflicted with the above, an astonishing cure effected in three weeks, in a case of seven years' standing, by the use of Becker's Eye Balsam." The case referred to is that of my little boy, who was born with inflamed eye lids. The inflammation continued to increase, resisting all remedies, for the space of seven years. Having heard of the remarkable cures effected by "Becker's Eva Balsam," as a last any description. There is still some inquiry for Lard resort, I made a trial of it, and am happy to certify that effected a permanent cure in three weeks

Fifth st., 4 doors West of Vine st." Becker's Eve Balsam," (the best article ever before offered for sale) is sold in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, No. 15 Fourth st, half way between Main and

JUST RECEIVED. CASE Straw and Hair Gimps:

1 do Ladies and Misses Gimp Bonnets:
1 do Fine split Straw
2 do do Florence Braid
Gent's Pongee Silk Hkfs:
Spin "Bik Italian Cravats;
Bik Italian Cravats;
Bik Bik Italian Cravats;
Bik Bik Italian Cravats;

Rich plaid silk do: " plain and plaid silk do; " plain and homstitched L. C. hkfs;
" lace border cotton do: ALSO: " plaid " "
" plain " "
plain " toplendid styles bonnet silks and bonnet lawns:

ALSO: Fine French needle worked Collars; needle worked Bands; Cnffs; &c. Needle worked edging and in-3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 and 9 4 Cardinal netts Plain, striped and cross-barred musi Swiss bishops lawn; Book musiins:

ALSO:

ALSO: 150 cartoons Edgings (Lisle;) -ALSO-Bik and colored Filet Gloves, twisted sewing Silk;

Do Lisie and Linen do; Do, col'd and white Egyptian and Filet Mitts; Lisle, Linen and Mohair do plain, Silk do; I.adies' and Misses Long Filet, Silk and Cotton Mitta --- AT.80-

Gent's Linen and Cotton Gloves;
White, brown and mixed Cotton half Home;
Do do do Stockings;
do; 

V few splendid Barge Searfs;
Some Rich Lawn do;
Do do Cashmere do;
All of which will be soid very LOW.

JOHN COCHRAN & Co,
JOHN COCHRAN & Co, WILD'S CASTOR OIL CANDY. HIS scientific prepararation, which cost the proprie-tor over a years' practics to concentrate so large a mitty of oil in so little sugar, is properly appreciated by citizens of Cincinnati; and notwithstanding the many three sold not a single complaint has been made by

puantity of oil in so little sugar, is properly appreciated by the citizens of Cincinnati; and notwithstanding the many packages sold, not a single complaint has been made by those who have tested its virtues. In the East, nearly every Physician of eminence have adopted the Castor Oil Candy in their practice, in lieu of the Oil in its crade state, and of them have kinkly given the proprietor permission to make use of their names as recommending the Castor Oil Candy. When Physicians of such eminence as Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Mott, Dr. Underhill, Dr. Putnam, Dr. Downes, Dr. Manville, Dr. Gilman and others give their public testimony to the virtues of the Castor Oil Candy. It is no marved that the public feel implicit confidence in the article.

G. F. THOMAS, Ag't. 147 Main st, bet 3d & 4th.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

III.LER & McCULLOUGH beg leave to inform the public that Charles A. Schumann, has this day entered into Parnership with them, and they will continue the Wholesale Grocery & Commission business at their former stand, on the West side of Main street, bet, Columbia and Front, under the name of Miller, McCullough, They will be ready at all times to make liberal advences in Cash on Consignment of Merchandise, and will

vances in Cash on Consignment of Merchandise, vances in Cash on Consignment of Merchandise, which they will sell at the lowest prices which they will sell at the lowest prices HENRY B. MILLER, GEO. McCULLOUGH. CHARLES A. SCHUMANN. Cin. June 8 1844. 1d. (Chronicle copy.)

HANDKERCHIEFS. RENCH, Super. Lin. Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and hem stitched Borders. Gentlemens' extra size plain and col'd bordered and cen Cam. Hdkfs. W. H. MUSSEY, e by 195 Main st, West side, bet. 4 & 5.

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE WE have just opened in connection with our Leather Business, a large and complete assortment of Coach and Saddlery Hardware, embracing every variety of Trimmings, necessary for this market, which we are disposed to sell upon as good terms as they can be had in the West.

All kinds of Coach, Saddlers and Shoe Makers Les S. & S. S. CLARK may 31 Main st, between 4th & 5th Ea

had not even been named for the Presidency. This is Democracy!

Again: the principle of a Democracy is, that a majority should govern. Mr. Van Buren was the choice of 146 delegates in the Convention, being a majority of the whole number of votes

of the whole number were necessary to a choice! of Ohio, and to demonstrate their inhumani This also is Democracy! This all comes from Northern Democrats con-

senting to place themselves under the surveil lance of a Slaveholding Oligarchy.

### A Suggestion.

The Whigs are good at managing some things, but blunder terribly in others. Why do they not let the nomination of Polk and Dallas alone? Their ridicule and abuse serve to give strength to that ticket. The "Democracy," let alone by them, would become ashamed of their nomination-but the folly of the Whigs surs up their bile, and would provoke them to fight under an effigy, if they could get nothing better. Let the Bank, or a Tariff, but would simply emancipate an honest, but misguided person from thraldom to the Slave Power, and enlist him in the cause of TRUE DEMOCRACY.

### Johnson and Tyler.

From all we can learn, it seems probable, tha Col. Johnson is to be the Vice Presidential cant didate on the Tyler tioket. Should this be so Polk and Dallas might as well give up the ship.

#### Important, if True.

The Philadelphia correspondent of a New York paper, says-"It is generally understood, positively declined the honor."

Several children were lately playing in an excavation for building purposes, in Williamsburg, a village near New York, when suddenly the overhanging earth fell and burried seven of ty acquired by long years of labor. Should them, one only of whom was rescued; the others one of them be sick, the resident mother all perished. They were little girls. A more would incur the penalty by nursing him in heart-rending spectacle could scarcely be pre- her humble home in his last struggle. For sented, than the agonies of the parents, while each and every day spent in this maternal engaged in disinterring their lovely offspring.

passengers from Liverpool, five families English, the rest Irish.

A Mormon preacher named George R eeder, was arrested a few days ago in St. Louis, on the alive to a sense of justice or of State honor charge of having counterfeited. The tools used by counterfeiters were found on his person.

### For the Herald. Black Laws of Ohio. No. 1.

Over the acts of one's country merely loathsome charity will throw a pall nor will patriotism feel urged to expose them to view; ut when exposure will work amendment if patriotism draws the veil over criminal public deeds, she turns her back upon heaven and sins against her own life. the consequences to himself. The people can bear it. They will not despise solemn warnlies the Gascony of Nations!" While it must be admitted that our annual patriotic braggadocio is enough to provoke the laughter of John Bull over his plum-pudding or the smile of the Frenchman as he sips his soup maigre. But we console ourselves for the sceptical mirth of foreigners who do not know us by the unstinted praise of our fel-

It would be a curious statistical inquiry, what proportion of the numerous orators of the day will dare to unveil the Mokanna face of our great National Sin. Many of them will refer in words of burning eloquence to past offences against the Indian Tribes, those tide of our population and who will soon the State, probably not two thousand hear the roar of the mighty Pacific." Speech- ever given bond and security under the Stahear the roar of the mighty racine. Special sp and glittering scalping knife," and other certificate from any one of the numerous ly music on the ear as the recital of the sor- one from the colored preacher

trials. ist of Massachusetts who prescribed the punishment of perpetual imprisonment to every a set of chairs. ?

popish prest or Jesuit who should remain in Perhaps fifty thousand persons in Ohio have

ment; to that statute of Tennesse which legalizes murder, permitting any perot a slave who has not returned to his master after proclamation to that effect; might not an industrious informer reap unto that statute of South Carolina which punder this statute! Hundreds of dollars might ishes with death the offence of using to a be gleaned from almost every township. Or slave the words of the apostle "if thou mayest be free, use it rather:" to that statute of
Ohio which aims to dive man trout the Ohio which aims to drive men from the State for a hue of skin given them by the business it shall be to sue for penalties under this law let twenty thousand these of the state of the stat

delegates from the free and England, that of the American States is barbarous and oppressive. The countries omination of Mr. Van Buren in the Baltimore of Marlborough and Bonaparte are more humane than the land of Washington and Jay. If human laws be an index of high civilization, we should hasten to repeal those enact All these delegates disregard deliberately the ments whose bloody letters glare from the pages of the Statute Books of every State in Buren overboard, and vote for Mr. Polk, who the Union, and which, on account of the deep dye of their inhumanity, are familiarly

known as the BLACK LAWS. As Buckeye orators have boasted that Ohio has ever been free from the stain of slavery and that no slave ever trod her soil under her laws, and as July declaimers will, probably, omit to notice the error, the writer given; and yet he was rejected, because the of this article proposes to examine, in a Convention had adopted a rule that two-thirds short series of short papers, the Black Laws

ty, inexpediency and unconstitutionality.— He will be compelled in the course of the argument to expose fully the hypocritical cant of their supporters about "state policy" and to rend away the veil which now co ceals the deformity of the arguments in their favor which are as repulsive as a dis gusting mixture of pettifogging quibbling fanatical hatred of a weak and inoffensive race and sycophantic truckling to Slaveholding dictation can make them.

## Black Laws of Ohio.

In the Dark Ages Excommunication was in christian countries, a most dreadful sen-tence. Its unfortunate or criminal object Democrate alone. The Liberty men can manage was thrust at once from the enjoyment of the argument with them to most effect-for we church-rites and beyond the pale of social excepting. always, Slavery. When a liberty man save him from starvation; his nearest neighappeals to a Democrat, every one knows he is sincere. He does not wish to win support for a cry of distress; the wife of his bosom barred him from his home and his children his sed him in the streets.

But a more terrible anathema than any ever fulminated from the vatican stands recorded on the Statute Book of the civilized and christain State of Ohio-more terrible because sanctioned by heavy civil penalties and pronounced against a class whose only crime is that they have borne wrong patient

I refer to the infamous black law of 1807 The Tyler ticket will prove the stronger. What which aims to drive from the State colored is called the luck of John Tyler is a terribic immigrants by imposing conditions of residence impossible to be complied with except in few instances; in the event of their noncompliance, attaches enormous penalties to every kindness shown them by a resident and should they comply, stigmatises then York paper, says—"It is generally understood, as perjured villains, making them incompe-however, that Mr. Dallas, like Mr. Wright, has their own color.

Should the friendly resident be a loving father, or an affectionate son, the law knows no leniency, he shows them favors at the risk of loss of perhaps all the properduty, some skulking scoundrel might exact the letter of the law-one hundred dollars The packet ship, Thomas C. Cope, arrived at The childless woman might be hurried from Philadelphia, on the 31st ult., with 270 steerage the coffin of her son to bury her grief in the County prison.

But for the benefit of those apathetic and espectable individuals who are shocked at the mention of such a law but not so much as to turn to a Statute Book for its examination, I quote its third section at length:

"SECT. 3. That if any person, being a resident of this State, shall employ, harbor or tain persons "contrary to the provisions of conceal any such negro or mullatto perconceal any such negro or mullatto person aforesaid (that is an immigrant who look at the first section so referred to, he has not given bond and security and obtain- will find that it does not refer once to the has not given bond and security and obtained a certificate to that effect) contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act, terly impossible to "employ, harbor or conany person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, the one half to the informer and the other half for the use of the informer and the other half for the use of the law inoperative and its enormous makes the law inoperative and its enormous titler and Kidneys.

—ALSO—
Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Whooping Cough Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Lung makes the law inoperative and its enormous may 29 1y w patriot orators of our approaching National poor of the township in which such person penalties only bugbears to frighten the tim-Anniversary would fearlessly substitute a life-like picture of our National Oppression for the customary hollow panegyries on American Freedom, they would doubtless do much good. Nor need such an orator fear the consequences to himself. The subscriber proposes to publish a life of James G. Birney, of 100 pages, 12 mo. The subscriber proposes to publish a life of James G. Birney, of 100 pages, 12 mo. The work will be ready of the strangulation at its birth of this monstrous offspring of persecution and prejudice to the maintenance and support of such negro or mulatto, provided he, she or they shall be come unable to support themselves."

The work will be ready will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the State Senate. He has frequently boasted, but the consequences to himself. The near the consequences to himself. The near the consequences to himself. The near the consequences to himself. The subscriber proposes to publish a life of James G. Birney, of 100 pages, 12 mo. The work will be ready of the strangulation at its birth of this monstrous offspring of persecution and prejudice to the maintenance and support of such negro or mulatto, provided he, she or they shall be come unable to support themselves."

The work will be ready with its rapid of the strangulation at its birth of this monstrous offspring of persecution and prejudice to the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, then a member of the State Senate. He has frequently boasted, but the support of the State Senate will be ready or the support of th

ings when enforced by the lofty associa-compelled to give bond and security and tions of such a day. I have no faith in the may be employed. But how is the farmer truth of the bitter sarcasm of the French who cannot procure Anglo-Saxon laborers Statesman who said as he pointed to the and whose wheat is waving white for the United States on a map of the world, "There harvest, to know that a colored applicant has known him for many years? No. To make "assurance double sure." some white man must have been present when the black first entered this world of oppression or furnish other proof equally good of the negative that he never immigrated to Ohio. weaker evidence, the farmer might believe the black a native, but woe to him should he be mistaken. Some Shylock informer

might demand the penalty. So inhuman are the provisons of this sec tion that it has generally remaind a dead helpless victims of Republican avarice. A letter. It became inanimate under the acrid sentiment may be pointed, a period round-workings of its own deadly venom and is ed by school boy allusions to "the red man never heard of except when galvanized into forest who follows the course of existence by high popular excitements. Of the Sun in his retreat before the advancing nearly twenty thousand colored people in

pretty or startling phrases. Such sentiment washerwomen, in her employ from time to s sickly, it calls for no action, wounds no time? What gentleman demands one from conscience; it falls with as much melancho- his boot-black? What Congregation asks rows of Werter or Charlotte Temple. We lis- think proper to employ for a Sabbath? What ten with the same emotions to the tale of Os- gay gallant asks one from the colored lad ceola's wrongs and Thaddeus of Warsaw's who holds his horse a few minutes for a fip? What hawyer requires one from the Others again will boldly declaim against trusty negro who sweeps his office ? What the religious intolerance of the early colon- person asks a colored drayman to produce one before he will employ him to take home

my after a certain day and of death employed blacks and mulattoes without cerng from such imprisonment, for, tificates; and each one of the thoughtless now a days, the veriest bigot would think it employers is liable for the "maintenance too severe to banish a man from a state for and support" of all he may have employed propagating dangerous opinions or indeed What a sudden increase, the enforcement of for any crime less than that of being born this statute would give to the number of the responsibilities of various persons who But very few of them will allude to those might be mentioned? The luckless bach laws of our States which give them such an innerviable singularity of infamy in the eyes of Christendom; to that statute of Georgia, for instance, which permits one class of citizens to chastise another at pleasure and punishes, with death, resistance to such chastisement; to that statute of Tennesco. boys. What a clamor there would be for

another Bankrupt Act! And what a rich harvest of penaltie ans to perpetrate any crime in the one hundred dollars each be collected and, the hundred dollars each be collected and, the half being given to the poor, there would still mounity; to the statutes and escape with impunity; to the statutes still remain, to give the State a capital for ding States generally which in-punishment on slaves for seven-ties which are not so punished nisted by other persons.

still remain, to give the State a capital for Banking on Tom Corwin's plan, a million of dollars drained from the people by a short but splendid practice in financial phleboto-my. Black Laws of Ohio.

The Section quoted in my last number pre-

supposes a constitutional power in the Le-State what persons they shall employ in labor and direct who shall work within its limits and who shall not. Without stop-ping to comment on the fatuitous policy which would throw restrictions about labor in a new and thinly populated State, I chal-lenge, without fear of intelligent contradic tion, the power as without the shadow of warrant in our constitution of delegated powers; and pronounce its exercise a high handtyrant would wish a more all-absorbing prerogative? Who is safe if the principle of
such legislation is carried out? A Legislature, this year, composed of men fanatical
in their hatred of a weak and popularly proscribed class, and dignifying their own narrow hearted malignity with the name of
State policy, forbids me to employ a man of
African descent; next year, another, composed of men equally and the principle of
such legislation is carried out? A Legisfinge narrow for trimming Dresses, 230 doz Gimps
60 ps Oiled Silk, 1 case Straw and Hair Gimps. 1 case
Misses' Straw Bonnets, 1 do Ladies' and Misses' Gimp do,
20 Carton's Bonnet Ribbons, 10 do Cap do, 60 boxes,
French Sprigs, 30 do common do, 10 do French Bunches
(outside) 40 pieces White Crape, 40 do black do, 20 do
pink do, 10 do blue do, 30 ps Crape Lisse (ass'd colors.)

100 Ps. Madrass Hidde. African descent; next year, another, composed of men equally virulent in their dislike of foreigners and their descendants forbids me to employ any man whose ancestors may have come from Ireland or Germany of pain of unusual and before unheard of penalties; and the year after. the would be omnipotent lawgivers of the State, having become imbued with Dr. Combe's enthusiasm for the improvement of the human animal, forbids all residents to employ any man who at the state of the state o pain of unusual and before unheard of penalfight them with their own weapons, saving and sympathy; no one would give him bread to free from disease. Such an able measure of inar manufacture, uncommaterial of my garments, or to summer product of certain staples of agriculture, enjoin me, under heavy penalties to eat pork and abstain from cabbage. Are there no bounds to legislation? Has a citizen no bounds to legislation? Has a citizen no wights secured to him; Is it true, as asserties to recommend the work of the reliable to the secured to him; Is it true, as asserties to recommend the work of the reliable to the secured to him; Is it true, as asserties to recommend the work of the reliable to the secured to him; Is it true, as asserties to recommend the work of the reliable to the work of the reliable true. prohibition! Can the Legislature disregard the right of the citizen to acquire property in any honest way he may choose? Or is constitutional tether too weak to restrain a Legislature determined to pander to the lowest passions of the rabble ? Must a citizen consider himself sate from oppression only when in the majority and the constitution

he has accustomed himself to venerate, as nothing but a blurred and blotted mockery of tattered parchment!!!
Fortunately for the residents of Ohio, the ection on which we have commented is as silly as it is wicked and unconstitutional. In fact, the rule of law requiring a strict construction of penal statutes renders this section a nullity. If the reader will turn again to it as quoted in my last number, he will find that the crimes so heavily punished are employing, harboring and concealing cersubject of "employing, &c." so that it is ut-

risdiction; and moreover be liable for the maintenance and support of such negro or mulatto, provided he, she or they shall become unable to support themselves."

Colored persons born in the State are not compelled to give bond and security and may be employed. But how is the farmer who cannot procure Anglo-Saxon laborers and whose wheat is waving white for the harvest, to know that a colored applicant for work is a native of the State? Will the black man's assertion be sufficient? No.—

In the state Senate. He has frequently boasted, the State Senate. He has frequently boasted, the United States. The work will be prepared by one of the ablest writers are members of the Cincinnati bar will testify, that seeing the Bill would pass at any rate, the did not openly oppose but quietly killed the most obnoxious section by inserting the words I have italicised above. The members of the Legislature were either too ig normal to discover the blunder or too much startled and confused at their own palpable injustice to notice it. In kindness to them, black man's assertion be sufficient? No.—

In the State Senate. He has frequently boasted, the United States. The work will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States.

Whr. Birney will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States. The work will be prepared by one of the ablest writers in the country, whose name will be announced in season in the country, whose name will be announced in season in the Country, whose name will be announced in season in the country, whose name will be announced in season in the States. The twenty will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States.

The work will be prepared by one of the ablest writers in the Country, whose name will be announced in season in the country, whose name will be understifying the United States.

The work will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States.

The work will be elected in 1848, to the States, to the United States.

The work will be elected in 1848, to

palming a nullity instead of a law on the rabble they wished to propitiate. The friends of humanity may thank Mr. Tappan for this service. It is the last of the kind they may expect from him. It was rendered long ago when his love for univer-

> "Had not yet lost All her original brightness.

> > MILLER & McCULLOUGH

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The Bargain Buyer, by T. S. Arthur.
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To Charlotte and Grace, by Miss. Elizabeth Oake Smith, author of Sonless Child, &c. Smith, author of Sonless Child, &c. ollections of China, by Mrs. Caroline P. Butle

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On an infant, by
On an infant, by
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Notice to Correspondents, &c..
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anited ( ofte and Grace, (a Mezzotint,) engraved for the and Magazine, by H. S. Sadd, painted by Henr

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es, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the es, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fist, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females noweatness of the spile. In diseases of females for thing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the dis-eased part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—on en-tirely different number from either of the others— is for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This will dissolve tumors, remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsapar'ille extract' or other compound known, can. These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and mo-dus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompadus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package lasts the patient from two to three weeks. One package Ether No. 1, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases \$3.00

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ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

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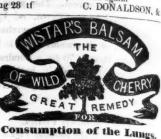
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ty f breathing, spitting of blood, and tiens of the Pulmonary organs. "AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATION Rev. 22d, iii. 44444444

# TESTIMONIALS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the vinues of the medicine more fully, the following certificates the been selected; and as it is not our wish to unle with the lives on health of those afficient. the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincer pledge ourselves to make no assertions or FALS STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we ho STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GIVEN—and we solicit an inquiry from the public in to every case we publish, and feel assured that the will find it a medicine well deserving their patro age and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the two first mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the

winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent co winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent col-which produced a severe cough and brought on a inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering this attack he found himself very liable to take coland was very seldom without one during the mainder of the winter. In the following sun his health improved, but in the succeeding w the cough returned and all the symptoms sumption began to prey upon his system at once. He had frequent pains in the chest and likewise both sides, experienced much difficulty of breathing both sides, experienced much difficulty of breating at times, had copious night sweats, and was alsoapiect to an occasional spitting of blood. While in this situation he placed himself under a highly respectable physician, under whose care he remained for two months, but found his disease still growing worse. He then determined to try the THOMP. SONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for two weeks, which however afforded him to relief the next concluded to try the advertised remedies which he used many without experiencing any best fit from them. The disease continued progressive which he used many without experiencing any neafit from them. The disease continued progressing
gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a free
cold, and found himself sinking very fast-having
during the period of his affliction, lost over thirt
pounds in weight. He was next advised to truth
HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under the treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of Jai ary, 1840, at which time I first saw him, whenher almost reduced to a skeleton. After questions him a short time, I found every symptom of the ease existed in their worst forms, and enterts little hopes of his recovery. I however to use the 'BALSAM' but found very ! during the first three weeks, except relieving to cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his aptitle. I requested him, however, to persever in it; and, to my great astonishment, at the endo three months I found him restored to perfect health at the present time has no symptoms of the dish an any form, except being a little more liable in take cold from any sudden change in the west

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The above statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN. TESTIMONY. WE, the undersigned, having been intimately uninted with the above named Thomas Lock

hereby certify this stantement to be perfec-GEORGE CURTS

JOHN MAXWELL PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840. The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, follows, and acknowledged by all who knew hi as one of the most astonishing cures ever

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843. On or about the 13th day of 1841, 1 was with a violent pain in the side near the liver, ontinued for about five days, and was follow cet breaking of an ulcer, or something inwa hhich relieved the pain a little, but caused irow up a great quantity of offensive multet to much blood. Being greatly alarmed at thi hpplied to a physician, but he said he thought hould do but little for me except give mesome M cury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling saits they could do me no good; many other remewere then procured by my wife and friends, none done me any good, and the discharge of and and corruption still continued every few days, at last became so offensive I could sca I was also seized with a violent cough. times caused me to raise much more blood the had done before, and my disease continued in way, still growing worse until February, when hopes of my recovery was given up, and mall thought I would die with a galloping con-At this moment, when my life was apparently ding near at a close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balss Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved mediately, and by the use of only three bottles of mediately, and by the use of only three bottles of medicine, all my pains were removed, my cough sputting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to na few weeks my health was so far rest able me to work at my trade (which is a carpe and up to this time I have enjoyed good health WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr. Th Gozens, and having seen him during his illu

think the above statement entitled to full credit-SAMUEL H. BURROUGH Gloucester County, SS.

Personally came before me, the subscriber of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843 J. CLEMENT.

A CASE OF ASTHMA The following is from a distinguished Lawyer City of New York, who had been afflicted The follow the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and wafter reading such cases, can doubt the effect this medicine?

New York, January 25, 184

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma wenty four years—sometimes so severely as 10 onfined to my room for weeks—and although the field of the spasmodic asthma wenty four years—sometimes so severely as 10 onfined to my room for weeks—and although the field of the spasmodic actions to the spasmodic although the spasmodic action to the spasmodic although the spasmod

reputation and skill in the country, the but temporary—twice the disease proved tal to my life. Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave in

stant relief, and a single bottle produc days what I believe to be a radical and p A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No.

We are acquainted with the writer of the a
certificate and his statements are entitled to the
confidence of the public. F. A. TALMADI

Confidence of the public. confidence of the public. F. A. TALM
Recorder of the City of

P. S .- The above certificate may be see 125, Fulton street, New York.
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